many of the differtations read here, were not quite within the limits of the original plan of the fociety. It was thefe differtations, I believe, which gave rife to another periodical work, which was continued for fome time by the Baron, and his brother maſons. He was likewife active in extirpating ſuperſtitions of various kinds, which had crept into the other lodges, and equally zealous in giving to theſe ſocieties ſuch an organization, as might render them uſeful to the public.

The Baron, and many others of his lodge, belonged to the ſociety of the *Illuminated*. This was no diſhonour to him: the views of this order, at leaſt at firſt, ſeem to have been commendable; they were the improvement of mankind, not the deſtruction of ſociety. Such inſtitutions are only uſeful, or dangerous, and to be approved of, or condemned, according to the ſtate of ſociety; and this was before the French revolution, and in a country leſs enlightened than almoſt any other part of Germany. So zealous a friend was he to them, that when the Elector of Bavaria ordered all thoſe in his ſervice to quit this order, he was ſo diſguſted that he returned the academy of Munich the diploma they had ſent him, on their receiving him among them, publicly avowed his attachment to the order, and thought it proper to break off all further connexion with Bavaria, as a member of its literary ſociety. The Free-maſons did not long retain the patronage of their ſovereign: the Emperor Joſeph ſoon became jealous of their influence, and put them under ſuch reſtrictions, and clogged them with ſuch incumbrances, as to amount almoſt to a prohibition; and as ſuch they acted, for the ſociety found it neceſſary to diſſolve.

What raiſed the Baron ſo high in the public opinion, was his knowledge of mineralogy, and his ſucceſsful experiments in metallurgy, and principally in the progreſs of amalgamation. The uſe of quick ſilver in extracting the noble metals from their ores, was not a diſcovery of the Baron's, nor of the century in which he lived; yet he extended ſo far its application, in metallurgy, as to form a brilliant epoch in this moſt important art. After he had at great expence made many private experiments, and was convinced of the utility of his method, he laid before the Emperor an account of his diſcovery, who gave orders that a deciſive experiment, on a large quantity of ore, ſhould be made at Schemnitz, in Hungary. To ſee this he invited many of the moſt celebrated chymiſts and metalliſts of Europe; and Ferber, Eliejer, Charpentier, Tebra, Poda, and many more, were preſent, and approved of his invention. On this general approbation, he publiſhed, by order of the Emperor, his Treatiſe on the Proceſs of Amalgamation, with a great many engravings of the requiſite inſtruments and machinery. To ſuppoſe that his ſucceſs, while it brought him fame and emolument, did not draw upon him the envy and ill-will of many of his brother metallurgiſts and aſſociates in office, would ſhow a great ignorance of what is daily paſſing in common life. Envy has its ſhare even in maintaining order in ſociety; it is this which tends to keep the great from riſing higher, while a contrary paſſion lifts up the little, or prevents them from falling lower.

Though great cabals were raiſed againſt him, and againſt the introduction of his method, yet the advantages of it, in many caſes, were ſo very evident, that the Emperor ordered it to be uſed in his Hungarian mines; and, as a recompence for his diſcovery, gave him for ten years the third part of the ſavings ariſing from its application, and four *per cent.* of this third part for the next twenty years. Even this did not defend him from being ſtill haraſſed by his enemies; obſtacles were ſtill thrown in the way

to prevent the introduction and ſucceſs of his diſcovery, and to defraud him of his well-earned recompenſe.

Though he ſuffered very much in the latter part of his life, yet this did not prevent him from continuing his literary purſuits. In 1790, he publiſhed his *Catalogue methodique raiſonné* of the collection of foſſils of Mrs Raab, which had been chiefly formed by his donations. This work, elegantly printed in two volumes, was well received by the public; and he was writing *Faſti Leopoldini*, and a mineralogical work, when death put an end to his uſeful life and ſufferings.

Notwithſtanding the varied advice of his phyſicians his diſeaſe continued: in ſuch a ſtate quacks find eaſy acceſs to the ſick; who is not then ready to ſeize the noſtrum of the bold pretender? One of theſe gave him a decoction which ſoon calmed his ſufferings, and which he was aſſured would cure him in a few weeks. He continued the uſe of this for the laſt five months of his life: it really diminiſhed his pains; but his friends obſerved that his cheerfulneſs, which hitherto had not left him, diminiſhed likewiſe, and that ſpaſms often attacked his lower limbs. On the 21ſt of July 1791, he was ſeized with a fever and cold; the former ſoon ſubſided on friction, but he loſt his ſpeech. On the ſubſequent days he had different attacks till the 28th, when he found himſelf better, but he was ſoon attacked again with ſpaſms, and in theſe he expired.

Born, was of a middle ſize and delicate conſtitution, dark complexion, black hair, and large black eye-brows. Wit and ſatire, and a quick comprehenſion, were marked in his eyes, and his lively and penetrating genius appeared in his countenance. Beſide, being a good claſſic, he was maſter of moſt European languages of note, and poſſeſſed much general information, no ways connected with thoſe branches of ſcience required in his profeſſion.

From Dr Townſon's Travels.

SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF JOHN BULL.

JOHN BULL inherited from his anceſtors ſeven fertile and valuable farms, and a large ſheep-walk, which one of his forefathers did not come by very honeſtly: But this affair happened ſo long ago, that no degree of bad character attached itſelf to John on that account. By a fortunate marriage he alſo acquired a very large farm to the northward; about half the ſize of all his other farms, but not ſo fertile. It was however very valuable to John, becauſe there had always been diſputes about their marches, between John's anceſtors and thoſe of his wife; and theſe diſputes were generally decided by club law. Hence there were many bloody heads and broken limbs on both ſides, and the contending parties neglected their farms when they were engaged in theſe quarrels. The marriage therefore was equally favourable to both parties. But previous to his marriage he was engaged in ſeveral adventures, and after it his life was full of buſtle and enterpriſe. It would take ſeveral volumes to give a full hiſtory of his life and opinions, but the following ſketches will give ſome idea of his real character.

But though John is one of the worthieſt and beſt men in the world, a regard to truth obliges me to point out his foibles. I ſay his foibles for I don't accuſe him of any intentional error or crime. But I muſt honeſtly ſtate the inſtances in which he has been miſinformed or ill adviſed.

Upon any falſe alarm, his watermen are taken by the neck, and put on board John's large boats. For, with all his good qualities, he is rather credulous: and though he has more

boats,

boats, and far better watermen, than any of his neighbours, he is too eaſily made to believe that ſome of them are going to attack him, and carry off his cattle, or even take poſſeſſion of his lands. Indeed ſome of them are a little hare-brained and troubleſome at preſent. His centinels or landmen are hired for life, inſtead of watching a limited time in their turn; and ſome few privileged perſons are allowed to deſtroy the moles which appear in his fields. On his old paternal eſtates his ſhepherds, inſtead of being paid a fixed allowance for taking care of his flocks, are allowed to carry away a tenth part of all his corn. As they do not plough any themſelves, John did right to give them as much corn as would maintain their families. But he ſhould have given them a certain quantity, and then his farmers would not have complained, nor his lands have been neglected to be broken up. John knows this is a bad practice; but as it is an old one, he does not chooſe to aboliſh it. Another great error of John is, that his labourers are encouraged to be indolent, by receiving a certain allowance, when they will not work. This is falſe humanity; and all theſe things are hurtful to his old and beſt cultivated lands. On his wife's eſtate, by an equal bad old cuſtom, if a man once get a farm, his children are continued in it, though they ſhould never cultivate the ſoil nor pay their debts; and the bye-laws are not ſo good on this eſtate, nor executed the ſame way, as in his older and better improved farms. Theſe things certainly prevent its improvement: but were it not for them, it would ſoon be highly cultivated. John is really a friend to liberty: yet out of regard to ſome old rules of his forefathers, he ſometimes compels his labourers to work at any price he pleaſes. Alſo, no farmer is allowed to carry any corn off John's eſtate, without getting a preſent from John to take it away, when it is very cheap: and when it became too dear, John lately gave a much larger donation to bring it back again. In the *ſale* of his corn, likewiſe, John is a little whimſical. The full of his *hat* is the ſtandard of his corn meaſures; and, unluckily, though John has but *one head*, he has *four hats*, all differing ſomewhat in their ſize; and as John's farmers alſo uſe *their* hats for their corn meaſures, the weavers are often hurt by theſe practices. Indeed it is a thing well known, that John's bye-laws at firſt were ſimple and wiſe: but they are now both more numerous and more obſcure. All theſe things hurt the intereſts of his people. Nay, what is more remarkable, their riches have hurt their health and their virtue. Some of his farmers are become ſo effeminate, that they will not work in all weathers. His weavers drink pretty freely; and one of them actually ſwallowed a Bank note, to ſhew that he deſpiſed money. Hence they become bankrupts; and ſometimes help themſelves out of John's granaries, or ſtore-houſes. John employs a phyſician, a ſurgeon, and an apothecary, and he has built an infirmary; but he has been unfortunate and ill-adviſed in this affair. The health of his people has not generally mended; but many of them have contracted the jail diſeaſe in the cloſe rooms of his infirmary: his phyſician is too partial to botany, and his ſurgeon deals too much in performing operations.

Farther, though, as before remarked, John is really a friend to liberty, yet ſome diſcontented perſons inſiſt, that he has of late been favourable to corruption: and has even ſometimes been a little arbitrary. His people, it is ſaid, are not regularly, or ſo often as formerly, convened to tell him what they want. They dare not ſpeak their minds, as they might formerly do, to his overſeer; nor meet

as before to talk of their affairs. They are not allowed to do as they please with their property, though they pay their rent. And it is even alledged, that John has once or twice broken his word. These charges are exaggerated, and several others added, by an old stay-maker, who run off from John's farm, without paying his debts. But it must be acknowledged, that while any of the above abuses prevail, there will be no economy in John's affairs; and that with all his extensive and well-cultivated farms, and with all the exertions of his manufacturers, and his watermen, John has got himself deeply in debt. He was at first put to a good deal of expence in getting rid of a wrong-headed overseer, who, because he succeeded John's *tutor*, and was called the *steward*, fancied he was the *proprietor* of all John's estates. In order to punish that quarrelsome old fellow, who, as already mentioned, endeavoured to compel him to take back his overseer, John entered into an agreement with some neighbouring gentlemen, which cost him a great deal of money, but gained him some reputation. But this reputation did him no service; for his old passion for tilts and tournaments was not extinguished, but revived in another form. Though his own marches and boundaries were perfectly clear, yet those of his new friends and other neighbours were disputable; and John became a self-created Justice of the Peace; and often engaged with all his watermen, and many of his landmen, or centinels, in settling the marches of his neighbours. He gave great sums of money to those who would accept of his arbitration. Instead of receiving, he actually gave, what is very unusual, high fees merely to be employed as an advocate, where he was no judge at all. Had he staid at home, and improved his fields, and attended his manufactures, he would have acquired great riches; but by this imprudent conduct he got himself deeply in debt. And here one circumstance deserves to be particularly mentioned, as adding to his difficulties; his men of business, in order to get money of John, and sometimes to get a little to themselves, when they got only 6*d.* wrote down 10*d.* and when they got 10*d.* sometimes wrote down 18*d.* and even sometimes 20*d.* in John's books. This made it extremely difficult for John to pay his debts; and when he happened to pay off any of his bonds, his agents told him, that the more money he paid to redeem one of them, it was so much the better, and a proof that he was getting rich. By all these methods he is so much involved in debt, that he is obliged to squeeze both his farmers and weavers, and to do many odd things to get money. And after all some think he never can retrieve his affairs.

By Rev. G. S. Keith, M. A.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF DR JOHNSON'S WRITINGS.

Dr Johnson's works have obtained so much reputation, and the execution of them, from partiality to his abilities, has been rated so far above their merit, that, without detracting from his capacity, or his learning, it may be useful to caution young authors against admiration of his *style* and *manner*; both of which are uncommonly vitious, and unworthy of imitation by any man who aims at excellence in writing his own language.

A marked *manner*, when it runs through all the compositions of any master, is a defect in itself, and indicates a deviation from nature. The writer betrays his having been struck by some particular tint, and his having overlooked nature's variety. It is true that the greatest masters of composition are so far imperfect, as that they always leave some marks by which we may discover their *hand*. He approaches the nearest to universality,

fality, whose works make it difficult for our quickness or sagacity to observe certain characteristic touches, which ascertain the specific author.

Dr Johnson's works are as easily distinguished as those of the most affected writer; for exuberance is a fault as much as quaintness. There is meaning in almost every thing Johnson says; he is often profound, and a just reasoner—I mean, when prejudice, bigotry, and arrogance, do not cloud or debase his logic. He is benevolent in the application of his morality; dogmatically uncharitable in the dispensation of his censures; and equally so, when he differs with his antagonist on general truths or partial doctrines.

The first criterion that stamps Johnson's works for his, is the loaded style. I will not call it verbose, because verbosity generally implies unmeaning verbiage; a censure he does not deserve. I have allowed and do allow, that most of his words have an adequate, and frequently an illustrating purport, the true use of epithets; but then his words are indiscriminately select, and too forceful for ordinary occasions. They form a hardness of diction, and a muscular toughness, that resist all ease and graceful movement. Every sentence is as high-coloured as any: no paragraph improves; the position is as robust as the demonstration; and the weakest part of the sentence (I mean, in the effect, not in the solution) is generally the conclusion: he illustrates till he fatigues, continues to prove, after he has convinced. This fault is so dear with him, he is so apt to charge with three different set of phrases of the same calibre, that, if I did not condemn his laboured coinage of new words, I would call his threefold inundation of synonymous expressions, *triptology*.

He prefers learned words to the simple and common. He is never simple, elegant, or light. He destroys more enemies with the weight of his shield than with the point of his spear, and had rather make three mortal wounds in the same part than one. This monotony, the grievous effect of pedantry and self-conceit, prevents him from being eloquent. He excites no passions but indignation: his writings send the reader away more satiated than pleased. If he attempts humour, he makes your reason smile, without making you gay; because the study that his learned mirth requires, destroys cheerfulness. It is the clumsy gambol of a lettered elephant. We wonder that so grave an animal should have strayed into the province of the ape; yet admire that practice should have given the bulky quadruped so much agility.

Upon the whole, Johnson's style appears to me so encumbered, so void of ear and harmony, that I know no modern writer whose works can be read aloud with so little satisfaction. I question whether one should not read a page of equal length in any modern author, in a minute's time less, than one of Johnson's, all proper pauses and accents being duly attended to in both.

His works are the antipodes of taste, and he a schoolmaster of truth, but never its parent; for his doctrines have no novelty, and are never inculcated with indulgence either to the froward child or the dull one. He has set nothing in a new light, yet is as diffuse as if we had every thing to learn. Modern writers have improved on the ancients only by conciseness. Dr Johnson, like the chymists of Lapata, endeavours to carry back what has been digested to its pristine and crude principles. He is a standing proof that the Muses leave works unfinished, if they are not embellished by the Graces.

From Works of the late Lord Orford.

ORI-

Brothers the Prophet to the Chancellor. From the original.

Produced at the Council Board by the Lord Chancellor, 5th March, 1795.

IN obedience to the facred command of the Lord God, whofe fervant and prophet I am, I fend to the Chancellor—as fpeaker of the Houfe of Peers—a book containing the judgments of God, that by him it may be communicated to all the Peers: that all may candidly examine the book and judge for themfelves: that all may fee that the things which are announced to the world in this book, are recorded in the fcripture of truth to be fulfilled: that all may know that the kingdom which is fo often prayed for *in the form called the Lord's prayer*, faying, "Thy kingdom come," will commence with my revelation between this and the beginning of June next: that all may be warned, and that all may endeavour to avert the judgments, by an obedience to the everlafting gofpel of peace and falvation. RICHARD BROTHERS,

The man that will be revealed to the Hebrews as their prince: to all the nations as their governor, according to the covenant to king David, immediately after God.

No 57, Paddington ftreet, 26th of the month called February, 1795.

To the Chancellor of Great Britain.

From Dr Fleming to Dr Furneaux.

REV. SIR,

IT is time I fhould acknowledge the receipt of your kind prefent. Your letters to Blackftone are very maflerly, they are good evidence of a well-informed mind, and breathe the fpirit of liberty; for which you have my thanks.

If I have any juft notion of you, it will not offend when I tell you, that what you have to do with Lord Mansfield has not my approbation. It cannot, fo long as I muft conſider him the moſt formidable enemy to our legal conſtitution; the great patron of deſpotiſm.

Let me add, you have diſpleaſed my eye by an unguarded expreſſion in your truly excellent letters (see p. 187, 190) where, ſpeaking of the proteſtant diſſenters, you thus expreſs yourſelf: "Liberty, religious liberty eſpecially, is their *idol*; had you ſaid their *darling*, it would have been, in my humble opinion, more proper. Nevertheleſs, I am, with great eſteem, your's, &c.

CALEB FLEMING.

Hoxton Square, Feb. 14, 1758.

From the celebrated Dr Lardner to the Rev. Caleb Fleming, afterwards Dr Fleming.

I ſend to know how you do. I have not been out to-day. "*Jortin's Life of Eraſmus*" is well write. He has ſpoke as freely as before, but here is a great deal of the like ſort. I think it ſhould have been dedicated to the preſent Archbiſhop; and, perhaps, it will be ſo when the whole comes out. Jortin extols Herring; but to me Herring appears much inferior to the Archbiſhop, who was the friend of Eraſmus.

There has been an unhappy rencounter near Dreſden. Prince Francis of Brunſwick and Marſhal Keith killed. We muſt hope we are under the care of Providence. But to me it ſeems that the rod is lifted up, and hangs over us. And in my own private judgment, I might be apt to think and ſay, better had it been, if the King of Pruſſia had been ſhot. I ſuppoſe he will have no peace. If not, I think he will go on fighting, till he has ruined himſelf and all his friends. To me it ſeems, that Count Daun is too hard for him. They never approach each other, but the King is over-reached by the Count. Forgive theſe remarks of your affectionate friend, and humble ſervant.

Thurſday evening. N. LARDNER.

[There is no other date, but the letter appears to have been written in the year 1758.]

NOT a ſingle ſtreet or houſe is to be found in all Madrid, which is not decorated with a portrait or buſt of the Bleſſed Virgin. Incredible is the annual conſumption of flowers made uſe of in Spain for crowning the Virgin's image; incredible the number of hands which are conſtantly employed from morning till night in dreſſing her caps, turning her petticoats, and embroidering her ruffles. Every Spaniard regards the Virgin in the light of his friend, his confidante, his miſtreſs, whoſe whole attention is directed to himſelf, and who is perpetually watching over his happineſs. Hence the name of Mary hangs inceſſantly upon his lips, mixes in all his compliments, and forms a part of all his wiſhes. In ſpeaking, in writing, his appeal is always to the Virgin, who is the guarantee of all his promiſes; the witneſs of all his tranſactions. It is in the name of the holy Bleſſed Virgin, that the ladies intrigue with their gallants, write billet-doux, ſend their portraits, and appoint nocturnal aſſignations.

The Spaniſh wool is univerſally acknowledged to be incomparably ſuperior to any in Europe. But this wool is not of equal quality in every province of the kingdom; there are various ſorts, which are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the different manufactories. The firſt in repute is that known by the denomination of the *Segovies Leoneſes*; to this claſs belongs the wool which bears the name of *l'Infantado de l'Aſturie*, that of the *Trois Convents de l'Eſcurial*, of *Don Bernardin Sanchez*, and of *Don Joſeph de Vitteria*. On an average, the Spaniards vend annually about 4000 *arobes* of wool, each *arobe* weighing 25 pounds.

Next to the *Leoneſe* the *Segovian*, ſtands in higheſt repute. This is not quite ſo fine as the former, and bears a variety of names, according to the diſtricts and manufactories where it is prepared. The fineſt of this ſort is called *les Cavelieres*. The provinces which produce the beſt and ſuperior ſort of wool are, Arragon and Valencia, Upper and Lower Andaluſia, Caſtile and Navarre. It is a common prejudice, that the fineneſs and incomparable whiteneſs of the Spaniſh wool are the reſult of the climate; but this is an abſolute error; the true cauſe of the perfection of the Spaniſh wool is to be found in the manner in which the Spaniards rear their ſheep. The other nations of Europe have cultivated all the arts and ſciences with ſucceſs, except the art of rearing ſheep—the Spaniards, on the contrary, have neglected almoſt every branch of ſcience except this art. In Spain are ſtill to be found veſtiges of that ſimple, paſtoral life, which, in the earlier ages of the world, was deemed ſo honourable, and which rendered thoſe who devoted themſelves to the rearing of the ſheep, ſo ſuperlatively happy.

The Spaniards pay little or no regard to the wiſe precept of Moſes, to refrain from burying their dead for the ſpace of three days. In Madrid, Valladolid, Salamanca, and, indeed, in almoſt every part of Spain, it is dangerous to indulge too much a natural propenſity to long ſleep; a perſon, who overſleeps his cuſtomary hour, incurs the riſque of being interred alive. Among other inſtances of culpable precipitation in this reſpect, indeed it juſtly deſerves the name of homicide, the fate of a young, amiable, and uncommonly beautiful lady, who had married a Swiſs officer in the Spaniſh ſervice, and was, moſt unfortunately, a victim to this ſyſtem of precipitation, being buried alive, and left to periſh in her coffin, deſerves to be particularly noticed. The corpſe was afterwards, at the deſire of her friends, conveyed to her native country, and interred in a town in the canton of Berne. All travellers who paſs near the

the place make a point of visiting her tomb; and numbers go considerably out of their way for this express purpose; I, among others, have contemplated it with peculiar admiration and satisfaction. The monument, which appears to open, represents Madame Langhans, who died in child-bed, after being delivered of a dead infant, in the act of raising the broken tomb, disencumbering herself from her grave cloaths, and whilst she fondly presses her reanimated child to her parental bosom, soaring from her late prison to the glorious mansions of eternal bliss.

All this, and more than this, is depictured in this beautiful mausoleam. The figures seem to move, to breathe; every gesture is faithfully portrayed, every motion strongly characterized. The enraptured look of astonishment with which the risen saint eyes the near prospect of opening heaven, is marked with a strength of expression, which nothing but the inspiration of native genius could dictate. It is a genuine emblem of the resurrection, or rather, it is the resurrection itself personified.

This original and spirited effusion of elevated genius, this lively conception, this *ode in marble*, if I may be allowed the expression, is the production of a young Swedish artist, who, after having travelled all Europe, and, in the course of his peregrinations, animated, as it were, with his chizzel, stone and bronze, in various shapes, was left at last to perish in a London prison, where he was confined for debt.

The abuses of luxury appear in all their native absurdity, in the funeral pomp and parade which characterises the Spaniards. Upwards of a hundred carriages, five or six hundred priests and monks, with at least 2000 flambeaus, form the ordinary appendage of a common funeral.

By virtue of a late edict, which a due regard to the health of the living certainly renders necessary, it is enacted, that no burials shall be permitted within the gates of Madrid. In open defiance, however, of this salutary law, the clergy continue to bury in the churches, in the view of doubling and tripling the bequests they are in the habit of receiving on these occasions, or to pay court to the relatives of the deceased. For this purpose, grave-diggers are engaged to disinter the corpse during the night, and convey it into the church. This evasion of the law is tolerable in a country, where the clergy may be said to have usurped all power and rule into their own hands.

The ancient custom of burning the bodies of the deceased is long since totally abrogated. There are many persons who regret this circumstance, and to their number I must honestly avow myself to belong. Death, in itself, has little or no terrors. It is the concomitant ideas of *putrefaction*, a *coffin*, *worms*, &c. which appal the heart; all these would be effectually done away, by re-adopting the practice of cremation. Add to this, the unspeakable consolation it must afford to the survivors, to preserve, not only the remembrance, but the relics of their departed relatives and friends; to be in possession of their sacred ashes; to have their remains continually before their eyes.

Gladly would I give an hundred Louis d'ors, with my ring and watch, to boot, in exchange for a box filled with the ashes of my deceased mother. Her picture, however striking, however animated the resemblance, is but her *picture*; it is not *herself*, it is not the smallest particle of *her*; it is an assemblage of colours, a portion of oil and canvas.

In Spain, the domestics wait at table in their jackets, and with their hair in papers. They are so filthy, that one has not the stomach to call for drink at their hands; so horribly hideous, that they strike terror into the beholders, and so deformed and

ſtinted in their growth, that one might be tempted to conclude nature had only half finiſhed her work in their formation.

A long retinue of valets conſtitutes the higheſt luxury and ambition of a Spaniard. But no maſters under heaven are ſo badly ſerved by their domeſtics, who are conſtitutionally awkward, and ſlow to a proverb in their motions. They are ſure to break whatever they lay their hands upon; they have not the ſmalleſt idea of dreſſing hair; and will ſcarcely make a bed in a couple of hours. Even then, the job is ſo wretchedly performed, that it is neceſſary to make it over again. If you ſend them with a letter, or a meſſage, you muſt never hope to ſee them again, without ſending other meſſengers in queſt of them; and as to an anſwer, they have either never ſolicited one, have forgotten to wait for it, or have dropt it on the road.

Every perſon is indiſcriminately buried in a religious habit. The men are equipped in the uniform of Capuchins; the women are dreſſed like Pilgrims, and young girls like nuns of the order of *Sœur Griſes*. Excluſive of the habit, the defunct is loaded with a prepoſterous freight of roſaries, *Agnus Deis*, beads, &c. &c. which are faſtened to the neck, the arms, the feet, &c. and with which the cap, the ſleeves, and pockets of of the deceaſed are completely ſtuffed.

Without the precious relics, a Spaniard would never be able to die in peace. But to obtain this deſirable object, relics alone are not ſufficient. More efficacious means muſt be employed; proper legacies and bequeſts muſt be deviſed to the church, and for pious purpoſes. Hence the moment the life of a rich Spaniard is pronounced to be in danger, two or three battalions of monks quit their cells, and march immediately to keep guard round his bed. Nothing now is to be heard, but the terrible ſounds of *hell, fire, brimſtone, eternal torments, purgatory*, &c. &c. whilſt the wretched patient, to eſcape from the flames which threaten to devour him, and to keep his tormentor, the devil, at arms, length, waſtes his whole fortune in daily, weekly, monthly, and annual *obits*, and, at length, dies ſtupified and diſtracted, amidſt an inundation of holy water, prayers, and menaces.

Few ſcenes can afford a richer fund of merriment, than to witneſs the ſuperſtitious eagerneſs, with which the Spaniards beſiege the churches and confeſſionals on the eve of any grand feſtival. It would weary calculation to enumerate the kicks, and boxes on the ear, which are exchanged among the warring devotees in leſs than a quarter of an hour. What completes the abſurdity and ludicrous whimſicality of this diverting ſcene, is the arrival of ſome grandee, or *hidalgo*, who, eſcorted by a lacquey, carrying a cuſhion for his maſter's accommodation, forces his way through the crowd, and, whilſt the combatants are engaged in fierce conteſt, darts before them into the confeſſional, throws himſelf upon his knees, wiſely taking care, however, not to wear them out for want of a cuſhion, and in this condition, repents at his eaſe the ſins and enormities he has committed.

The ways of God are dark, inſcrutable to our circumſcribed viſion. He governs his heaven by his own laws, and can call into his preſence whomſoever he pleaſes. But the Muſſulman, who contracts a hoarſeneſs by vociferating *Alla! Alla!*—the Malapoin, who inſixes needles in his own fleſh—and the Marabou, who conſcientiouſly walks but upon one leg, appear, in my judgment, to be equally deſerving of a place in the celeſtial manſions, with the bigotted Spaniard, who beats himſelf with paſſion, and deals out blows to fight his way to the confeſſional, to obtain abſolution."

From Langle's Travels in Spain.

NEW AND CURIOUS PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 384.

THE ships left Batavia, on the 17th of March 1793. The Lion, on her passage hence, 'touched upon a new or unnoticed knoll,' with three fathom depth of water over it: she got clear off without any damage. This accident, however, pointed out the necessity of purchasing a new tender, for which the ambassador, accordingly, sent back to Batavia, and which he named the Duke of Clarence. The long-lost Jackall tender soon after joined these.

About this time the ships often moved to different parts of the coasts of Java and Sumatra, in order to wait for the favourable moment of the monsoon. They had once occasion to visit the two small isles called, from some resemblance in shape, the Cap and Barton. In the former (lon. 105. 48 E, lat. 5. 58 S) were found two caverns, running horizontally into the side of the rock; and in these were a number of those birds' nests, so much prized by the Chinese epicures. They seemed to be composed of fine filaments cemented together by a transparent viscous matter, not unlike what is left by the foam of the sea, upon stones alternately covered by the tide, or those gelatinous animal substances found floating on every coast. The nests adhere to each other, and to the sides of the cavern, mostly in rows, without any break or interruption. The birds that build these nests are small grey swallows, with bellies of a dirty white. They were flying about in considerable numbers; but they were so small, and their flight so quick, that they escaped the shot fired at them. The same nests are said to be found in deep caverns, at the foot of the highest mountains in the middle of Java, and at a distance from the sea, from which the birds, it is thought, derive no materials, either for their food, or the construction of their nests; as it does not appear probable they should fly, in search of either, over the intermediate mountains, which are very high, or against the boisterous winds prevailing there at times. They feed on insects, which they find hovering over stagnated pools between the mountains, and for catching which, their wide-opening beaks are peculiarly adapted. They prepare their nests from the best remnants of their food. Their greatest enemy is the kite, who often intercepts them in their passage to and from the caverns, which are generally surrounded with rocks of grey limestone, or white marble. The nests are placed in horizontal rows at different depths, from fifty to five hundred feet. The colour and value of the nests depend on the quantity and quality of the insects caught, and, perhaps, also on the situation where they are built. Their value is chiefly determined by the uniform fineness and delicacy of their texture; those that are white and transparent being most esteemed, and fetching often, in China their weight in silver. These nests are a considerable object of traffic among the Javanese; and many are employed in it from their infancy. The birds having spent near two months in preparing their nests, lay each two eggs, which are hatched in about fifteen days. When the young birds become fledged, it is thought time to seize upon their nests, which is done regularly thrice a year, and is effected by means of ladders of bamboo and reeds, by which the people descend to the cavern; but when it is very deep, rope ladders are preferred. This operation is attended with much danger; and several break their necks in the attempt. The inhabitants of the mountains generally employed in it, begin always by sacrificing a buffalo;

which

which cuſtom is conſtantly obſerved by the Javaneſe, on the eve of every extraordinary enterpriſe. They alſo pronounce ſome prayers, anoint themſelves with ſweet-ſcented oil, and ſmoke the entrance of the cavern with gum benjamin. Near ſome of thoſe caverns a tutelar goddeſs is worſhipped, whoſe prieſt burns incenſe, and lays his protecting hands on every perſon preparing to deſcend into the cavern. A flambeau is carefully prepared at the ſame time, with a gum which exudes from a tree growing in the vicinity, and is not eaſily extinguiſhed by fixed air or ſubterraneous vapours. The ſwallow, which builds thoſe neſts, is deſcribed as not having its tail feathers marked with white ſpots, which is a character attributed to it by Linnæus; and it is poſſible that there are two ſpecies, or varieties, of the ſwallow, whoſe neſts are alike valuable.

At length, April 30, the ſquadron came to anchor near to the ſouthermoſt of the three Nanka iſles, lying cloſe to the weſtern ſhore of the iſland of Banka. This latter iſland is noted throughout Aſia for the ſame cauſe, its tin mines, to which England owed its celebrity in Europe in ancient times, before its arts and arms had ſpread its fame throughout the globe. Banka lies oppoſite to the river Palambang, in the iſland of Sumatra, on which the ſovereign of Banka, poſſeſſor alſo of the territory of Palambang, keeps his conſtant reſidence. He maintains his authority over his own ſubjects, and his dependence of the neighbouring princes, in a great meaſure, by the aſſiſtance of the Dutch, who have a ſettlement and troops at Palambang; and enjoy the benefit of a contract with the king of Banka for the tin which his ſubjects procure from thence; and which, like the king of Bantam, in regard to pepper, he compels the miners to deliver to him at a low price, and ſells it to the Dutch at a ſmall advance, purſuant to his contract. Thoſe miners, from longer practice, have arrived at much perfection in reducing the ore into metal, employing wood as fuel in their furnaces, and not foſſil coal, or coak, which is ſeldom ſo free from ſulphur as not to affect the malleability of the metal. It is ſometimes preferred, therefore, to European tin, at the Canton market: and the profit upon it to the Dutch company, is ſuppoſed not to be leſs any year than one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds.

From hence the ſquadron continued its route, croſſing the Line on the 10th of May, in lon. 105. 48 E. and anchoring in a ſpacious bay of Pulo (iſland) Condore on the 17th, in lat. 8. 40 N, and long. 105. 55 E. The next day they left that iſland, and ſteering for Turon Bay, in Cochin-china, in the evening came within ſight of the ſouthern extremity of that part of the great continent which may, properly, be called Chineſe; near to which extremity lies Cochin-china; the firſt ſmall kingdom, or territory, from the ſouthermoſt point, being called Cambodia; the ſecond Tſiompa; and the third Cochin-china. It is recorded to have formed, anciently, a part of the Chineſe empire; but on the Mongul invaſion of China, from Tartary, in the 13th century, the Chineſe governor of the ſouthern peninſula, containing Tung-quin to the northward, and Tſiompa and Cambodia to the ſouthward, of Cochin-china, took the opportunity of ſetting up the ſtandard of independence. He and his poſterity reſided in Tung-quin. In progreſs of time, the Tung-quineſe governor of Cochin-china imitated the example that had been ſet by the anceſtor of his ſovereign, and erected, likewiſe, his government into a kingdom. But both he and his former maſter continued to acknowledge, at leaſt, a nominal vaſſalage to the Chineſe empire; and, occaſionally, paid homage at the court of Pekin.

Various

Various causes prevented their anchoring in Turon Bay till the 26th of May. They found the country in a state of civil war, in which, however, they did not interfere. The occurrences, and their observations, here, form a pleasing narration; but we shall only mention further of Cochinchina, that it is observed, that it is among the few places where elephants have for food. They were considered as a perfect dainty there. When the king, or any of his viceroys in the provinces, has one of these animals slaughtered for his table, pieces of it are distributed about to persons of rank, as gratifying marks of favour. Buffalo is preferred to other beef. Milk is not used as food; nor is milking any animal customary in the country. Yet the people have been driven to dreadful shifts for any kind of sustenance, during the famine which the destroying armies of contending tyrants had frequently occasioned; and human flesh is said to have been, sometimes, sold in the open markets of the capital.

The squadron left Turon on the 16th of June; and proceeded to the Pedrone islands: on the 23d they entered the straits which separate the continent of China from the great island of Taiwan generally termed Formosa by Europeans. After having sent the Clarence to the Chu-san islands, to make some preparatory arrangements respecting pilots, the squadron entered the Yellow Sea on the 9th of July, and after a navigation quite unknown to Europeans, entered the gulf of Pekin. On the 5th of August, the ambassador, and his suite, quitted the large ships, and embarked on the Peiho river, on board the Clarence, Jackall, and Endeavour brigs, passed the bar of the river next day, and, the same evening, safely landed at the town of Takoo, near the mouth of the river.

We have already mentioned that the Clarence had been dispatched to Chu-san harbour to arrange the affair of pilots, previously to the entrance of the squadron into the Yellow Sea. On this occasion, we have the first description of a Chinese city, and of some Chinese customs.

A party from the Clarence 'went to view the city or walled town of Tinghai, situated within a mile from the large open village or suburb, built along the shore. The way from one to the other was over a plain, intersected with rivulets and canals in various directions, which possibly might serve, among other purposes, for that of separating the different properties of individuals. The ground was cultivated like a garden; not a single spot was waste; and the road, though good, was narrow, as if in order that as little land as possible should be lost to culture.

'The city walls were thirty feet high, and, like those of a large prison, overtopped the houses which they surrounded. Along the walls, at the distance of every hundred yards, were square stone towers. In the parapets were also embrasures, and holes in the merlons for archery; but there were no cannon, except a few old wrought-iron pieces near the gate. The gate was double; within which was a guard-house, where military men were stationed; and the bows and arrows, pikes, and matchlocks, orderly arranged, were, no doubt, intended for their use.

'Of the towns of Europe, Tinghai bore the resemblance most of Venice, but on a smaller scale. It was, in some degree, surrounded, as well as intersected, by canals. The bridges thrown over them were steep, and ascended by steps, like the Rialto. The streets, which were no more than alleys or narrow passages, were paved with square flat stones: but the houses, unlike the Venetian buildings, were low, and mostly of one story. The attention, as to ornament, in these buildings was confined chiefly to the roofs;

roofs, which, beside having the tiles that cover the rafters luted and plastered over, to prevent accidents from their falling in stormy weather, were contrived in such a form as to imitate the inward bend of the ridges and sides of canvas tents, or of the coverings of skins of animals or other flexible materials, affected by their weight: a form preferred, perhaps, after the introduction of more solid materials, in allusion to the modes of shelter to which the human race had, probably, recourse before the erection of regular dwelling houses. On the ridges of the roofs were uncouth figures of animals, and other decorations in clay, stone, or iron. The town was full of shops, containing, chiefly, articles of clothing, food, and furniture, displayed to full advantage. Even coffins were painted in a variety of lively and contrasting colours. The smaller quadrupeds, including dogs, intended for food, were, as well as poultry, exposed alive for sale, as were fish in tubs of water, and eels in sand. The number of places where tin-leaf, and sticks of odoriferous wood were sold, for burning in their temples, indicated no slight degree of superstitious disposition in the people. Loose garments and trowsers were worn by both sexes; but the men had hats of straw or cane which covered the head, their hair, except one long lock, being cut short or shaved; while the women had theirs entire, and plaited and coiled, becomingly, into a knot upon the crown of the head, as is sometimes seen on the female figures of antiquity. Throughout the place there was an appearance of quick and active industry, beyond the natural effect of a climate not quite thirty degrees from the equator; a circumstance which implied the stimulus of necessity compelling, or of reward exciting, to labour. None seemed to shun it. None asked alms. Men only were passing busily through the streets. Women were seen, chiefly, in the shops, and at their doors and windows.

'Of most of the Chinese women, even in the middle and inferior classes, the feet were naturally small, or further truncated. They appeared as if the fore part of the foot had been accidentally cut off, leaving the remainder of the usual size, and bandaged like the stump of an amputated limb. They undergo, indeed, much torment, and cripple themselves in great measure, in imitation of ladies of higher rank, among whom it is there the custom to stop, by pressure, the growth of the ancle as well as foot from the earliest infancy; and leaving the great toe in its natural position, forcibly to bend the others, and retain them under the foot, till at length they adhere to, as if buried in the sole, and can no more be separated.

'Notwithstanding the pliability of the human frame in tender years, its tendency to expansion at that period must, whenever it is counteracted, occasion uneasy sensations to those who are so treated; and before the ambition of being admired takes possession of those victims to fashion, it requires the vigilance of their female parents to deter them from relieving themselves from the firm and tight compresses, which bind their feet and ancles. Where those compresses are constantly and carefully kept on, the feet are symmetrically small. The young creatures are indeed obliged, for a considerable time, to be supported when they attempt to walk; even afterward they totter, and always walk upon their heels.

'This artificial diminutiveness of the feet, though it does not entirely prevent their use, must certainly cramp the general growth, and injure the constitution of those who have been subjected to it. Some of the very lowest classes of the Chinese, of a race confined chiefly to the mountains and remote places, have not adopted

adopted this unnatural cuſtom. But the females of this claſs are held by the reſt in the utmoſt degree of contempt, and are employed only in the moſt menial domeſtic offices. So inveterate is the cuſtom, which gives pre-eminence to mutilated before perfect limbs, that the interpreter averred, and every ſubſequent information confirmed the aſſertion, that if, of two ſiſters, otherwiſe every way equal, the one had thus been maimed, while nature was ſuffered to make its uſual progreſs in the other, the latter would be conſidered as in an abject ſtate, unworthy of aſſociating with the reſt of the family, and doomed to perpetual obſcurity, and the drudgery of ſervitude.

'In forming conjectures upon the origin of ſo ſingular a faſhion among the Chineſe ladies, it is not very eaſy to conceive why this mode ſhould have been ſuddenly or forcibly introduced among them by the other ſex. Had men been really bent upon confining conſtantly to their homes the females of their families, they might have effected it without cruelly depriving them of the phyſical power of motion. No ſuch cuſtom is known in Turkey or Hindoſtan, where women are kept in greater habits of retirement than in China. Opinion, indeed, more than power, governs the general actions of the human race; and ſo prepoſterous a practice could be maintained only by the example and perſuaſion of thoſe who, in their own perſons, had ſubmitted to it. Men may have ſilently approved, and indirectly encouraged it, as thoſe of India are ſuppoſed to do that much more barbarous cuſtom of widows burning themſelves after the death of their huſbands. But it is not violence, or the apprehenſion of corporal ſuffering, but the horror and diſgrace in conſequence of omitting, and the idea of glory ariſing from doing, what is conſidered to be an act of duty, at the expence of life, which leads to ſuch a ſacrifice. In that inſtance, ages muſt have paſt to ripen prejudices productive of a conſequence ſo dreadful; but the pride of ſuperiority, and the dread of degradation, have been frequently found ſufficient to ſurmount the common feelings of nature; and to many women a voluntary conſtraint upon the body and mind is, in ſome degree, habitual. They who recollect the faſhion of ſlender waiſts in England, and what pains were taken, and ſufferings endured, to excel in that particular, will be ſomewhat leſs ſurpriſed at extraordinary efforts made in other inſtances. Delicacy of limbs and perſon has, no doubt, been always coveted by the fair ſex, as it has been the admiration of the other. Yet it could not be the extraordinary inſtance of ſuch in any one lady, though in the moſt exalted rank, according to the popular fiery throughout China, that could induce the reſt of her ſex to put at once ſuch violence upon themſelves, in order to reſemble her in that reſpect. The emulation of ſurpaſſing in any ſpecies of beauty, muſt have animated vaſt numbers of all ranks, and continued through ſucceſſive ages, to carry it at leſt to an exceſs which defeats, in fact, its intended purpoſe. Whatever a lady may have gained, by the imagined charms of feet decreaſed below the ſize of nature, is more than counterbalanced by the injury it does to her health and to her *grace is* not *in her feet*, or animation in her countenance.

'While the party of Engliſhmen were engaged in gratifying their curioſity with regard to all the ſurrounding objects, they themſelves were ſtill more the occaſion of ſurprize and aſtoniſhment in their beholders. Few of the people in this place had ever ſeen an Engliſhman before, or indeed any perſon differing remarkably from themſelves. They collected now in multitudes round the ſtrangers, who were attended by a guard which the governor had order-

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ed for them. The people, however, preſſed cloſe, without any apparent apprehenſion of the ſoldiery. They were familiar, but without inſult, ſcoff, or uproar. It was then the month of July, and the crowd added to the fulneſs of the weather. The party being dreſſed in the European ſtyle, their cloaths fitted cloſely to their bodies, and ſome kept tight by ligatures, began to ſuffer exceedingly from the heat; while the ſurrounding multitude, in habits looſely hanging round them, felt no ſort of inconvenience. The ſoldiers endeavoured to keep off the people by gentle methods, and ſometimes by menaces, but did not ſeem in the habit of exerting againſt them the means of coercion in their hands.

'The party took ſhelter from the heat and crowd in a temple full of monſtrous and groteſque figures of the ſuppoſed deities and guardians of the city: and ſoon afterward returned in ſedan chairs, followed by new crowds. Before they reached the ſea ſide, they were overtaken by heavy rain, and whirling guſts of wind that nearly overſet the chairs, and forced them to go into a monaſtery of Chineſe prieſts, where they were hoſpitably received, and helped to tea, the general beverage ſerved upon all occaſions, and at all hours of the day.'

(*To be continued.*)

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 400.

COUNTY OF BANFF.

KEITH, lying in the heart of the county, is nearly of a circular form, and meaſures, about 6 miles each way, it contains 3060 inhabitants; it is watered by the Iſla, whoſe banks conſiſt of extenſive and fertile haughs. The prevailing ſoil is loam and clay, in ſome places it is light and gravelly, the general crops are oats, peaſe, and barley; the aſpect is naked, there being few incloſures, and no trees, but ſuch as appear in country gardens. The principal manufacture is linen; near the village of Keith, there is a beautiful fall of the water formed by the Iſla, which precipitates itſelf over a pretty high rock, on the top of which there are the remains of an old caſtle.

COUNTY OF MORAY, OR ELGIN.

THE county of Moray has the ſhire of Banff for its boundary on the eaſt; the German ocean bounds it on the north; the counties of Nairn and Inverneſs bound it on the weſt; the county of Inverneſs is alſo its boundary on the ſouth. It extends about 40 miles from north to ſouth. The medium breadth is 20. The ſouthern parts are extremely mountainous and rocky; extenſive foreſts occupy various tracts. The principal rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Loſſie, all which abound in ſalmon. The lower parts are rich and fertile, and this county, excepting the highland diſtrict, enjoys a very temperate atmoſphere, conſidering its northerly ſituation. The moſt remarkable buildings, are the ruins of the once ſtately Cathedral of Elgin, which ſtill excite the admiration of the beholder; the remains of the magnificent Abbey of Pluſcardine near the city of Elgin; and the Palace of Spynie, once the reſidence of the Biſhops of Moray. Between Nairn and Forres ſtands an antient pillar about 23 feet in height, on which are engraven many curious figures: it is ſuppoſed to be a Daniſh monument, relating to ſome important event in the hiſtory of their conteſt with the Scots.

Buchannan ſays 'that Moray, for pleaſantneſs, and the profit ariſing from fruit trees, ſurpaſſes all the other counties of Scotland.' This culture has of late been almoſt totally neglected. The beſt orchards are, at preſent,

ſent, often found about deſerted caſtles, and religious houſes, nearly as much in decay as the buildings which they ſurround. Both Fordun and Buchannan give accounts of the Danes landing in Moray about the year 1008, when Malcom II. marched againſt them, and was defeated at Forres; after this, they brought over their wives and families, and were in poſſeſſion of the country for a conſiderable time. The upper part of the county is commonly called the Braes of Moray, and is mountainous and woody, particularly the diſtrict of Strathnairn, which alſo abounds in lakes. Near the Caſtle of Calder ſpecimens of copper ore have been diſcovered. Some fine agates are occaſionally found upon the ſide of a hill near the church of Rothes; they are chiefly of a white and red colour.

Speymouth, lying at the influx of the Spey to the Murray frith extends 6½ miles from N. to S. and nearly 2 from E. to W. and contains 1350 inhabitants. The ground riſes ſuddenly to a ſmall hill at the diſtance of half a mile from the ſea; beyond this there is a fine plain on the ſide of the river for 3½ miles, and upwards of 1 in breadth; at the end of which, the ground riſes again to a hill. The ſoil, is for the moſt part, a light loam and fertile; but agriculture, cannot be ſaid, to be in a ſtate of great improvement; the principal crops, are, bear, oats, peaſe, and rye; green crops are coming into uſe, with the more intelligent farmers: Garmouth, is a thriving village, ſituated at the mouth of the river.

Urquhart, extends 4 miles from E. to W. and 3 from N. to S. containing 1050 inhabitants. The north-weſt quarter is flat and low, the reſt is more elevated; the ſoil is various, but the general characteriſtic is ſandy and light, and abundantly fertile, the average rent is from 10s. to 15s. per acre. Lord Fife is extending his plantations here every year.

Spiny, ſtretches along the banks of the Loſſie nearly 4 miles, the breadth is at a medium 2, and the number of inhabitants upwards of 600. A ridge of moor extends the whole length of the parish, on the ſouth ſide of which there is a flouriſhing oak wood, this ridge is compoſed of ſand ſtone, upon the eaſt lies the cultivated part which partakes of all the varieties of ſoil; Loch Spinie, a fine ſheet of water 3 miles long and 1 broad, and the Biſhop's Palace ſituated on its banks, never fail to attract the notice of ſtrangers.

St Andrew's Lhanbryd ſtretches about 3 miles along the road from Elgin to Spey, from ſouth to north it meaſures about 4 miles. The number of its inhabitants is 780. The general appearance is a plain, having ſome gentle riſings ſo arranged as to appear connected with each other, and all covered with corn or graſs, or with plantations of wood. The ſoil in general is ſandy, yet pretty fertile; there are ſeveral beautiful lakes and much thriving wood here.

Dairny, is a ſort of peninſula, ſtretching 4 miles in length, and in breadth between the Moray frith, and the lake of Spynie, and contains about 1040 inhabitants; in general it is low and flat, but more than one half is moor ground, covered with heath or benty graſs. Though moſt kinds of grain are ſown, barley is the principal crop. There are fine quarries of free ſtone, both white and yellow, in two ſmall hills, which are in great requeſt over the whole of the country.

Dufftus, extends 5 miles in length from E. to W. along the Murray frith, from S. to N. it is between 2 and 3 miles, the number of inhabitants does not exceed 1500: on the coaſt for about half the breadth of the pariſh, the ſoil is a light ſand. It

had been formerly under culture, but for ſome time paſt, it has been blown over with ſand; the reſt is a continued arable plain, producing all ſorts of grain, having the advantage of a good climate, the grain here brings alwoll, as good a price in the market, as any in Scotland; after all, the open, unimproved appearance of the fields, the leanneſs of the cattle, and the meanneſs of the farm houſes and cottages, preſent to the eye of a ſtranger, a very unfavourable view of a country naturally rich. The want of good roads is much felt; there is abundance of white fiſh upon the coaſt.

Alves ſquares nearly 5 miles, and contains upwards of 1110 inhabitants. It is waſhed on the north by the Moray firth, and preſents an agreeable mixture of hill and dale; the plantations lately made by the Earl of Moray will ſoon add much to the improvement, as well as to the beauty of the country. The ſoil in general, where cultivated, is a deep loam upon a bottom of clay. Wheat has been raiſed in this country for centuries paſt, all other kinds of grain are alſo ſown with ſucceſs: the uſual rent is from 20s. to 30s. per Scots acre.

Kinloss, ſituated at the head of the bay of Findhorn, extends between 3 and 4 miles both ways, and contains 1030 inhabitants; it is flat and level, and of various ſoils, but all capable of cultivation; haddocks, cod, and ling, are in plenty on the coaſt: oats and barley are the principal crops.

Forres, ſituated on the Murray firth, is of a very irregular form, but approaching ſomewhat to a triangle, whoſe extreme points are 4 miles diſtant; its breadth is ſomewhat more than 2: the number of inhabitants is nearly 3000. Excepting a part of the ſouth and eaſt quarter, the whole is one continued rich arable well cultivated field. The ſpinning of linen yarn is the principal manufacture. Forres is a royal burgh and a preſbytery ſeat. The principal inhabitants are all merchants.

Dyke extends from north to ſouth 6, and from eaſt to weſt 4 miles, and contains 1910 inhabitants. It is waſhed by the Moray firth and the river Spey. The banks of the Spey are rich and well cultivated; the chief crops are barley, oats, peaſe, and rye. There is a manufacture of ſtockings and ſome cotton ſtuffs carried on at Forbaſkes, but the chief article is the ſalmon fiſhing, which yields the Duke of Gordon 1500l. per annum. Gordon caſtle, the princely reſidence of the Duke of Gordon, ſtands here, commanding a fine proſpect to the firth and the river. The front of this ſuperb building meaſures 568 feet. The pleaſure grounds around it are laid out in appropriate taſte.

Rafford, is upwards of 8 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad, containing 1070 inhabitants; it is conſiderably diverſified, part being flat, low, and fertile, part high and moorith; it poſſeſſes a valuable quarry of ſlate, and another of free-ſtone; the bulk of the people are employed in agriculture, ſpinning of flax is the chief occupation of the women. Altyre, the family ſeat of Colonel Cumming, lies here, it is a plain old building, having two neat modern wings added to it, the gardens are ſpacious and elegant; Sueno's ſtone a gothic pillar near Forres, is allowed to ſurpaſs all the other obeliſks in Scotland, in elegance and grandeur; it riſes 23 feet above the ſurface, and is about 4 in breadth, and has a great variety of military figures engraven upon it. It is ſuppoſed to have been erected about the year 1012, in memory of the peace concluded between Malcolm and Canute, upon the final retreat of the Danes from the kingdom.

Dutheil and Rothesmurchus, theſe united pariſhes extend from E. to W. 14 and from N. to S. 10

miles, they contain 1400 inhabitants, the general appearance is hilly, with fir, birch, and alder on the ſkirts of the hills; above is heath and rocks. The river Dulnan divides the pariſh, on whoſe banks lies the moſt of the arable ground, in it there are ſeveral mineral ſprings, but none of them have been analized. The ſtage inn of Avimore, is the only one in the pariſh of any note.

ABERNETHY is 15 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth, being ſituated partly in this and partly in the county of Inverneſs. Having been united to the pariſh of Kincardine the two contain 1750 inhabitants. The ſurface is much diverſified with hills, vallies, woods, lakes, rivers, and mountains. The meadow ground on the banks of the Spey are very fertile, but often ſuffer much from the overflowing of the river. The famous Cairn-gorm already mentioned, alſo extends to this pariſh. The Duke of Gordon's woods, in the barony of Glenmore, ſold to an Engliſh company for 10,000l. are the moſt remarkable in the county for extent and ſize of timber, and of which a number of veſſels have lately been built, ſome for the navy.

DAVIOT and DUNLICHTY. Theſe united pariſhes are of very great extent, they lye nearly eaſt and weſt on both ſides of the river Nairn about 23 miles. They contain 1700 inhabitants. The appearance is wild and romantic, the hills being either covered with heath or naked rocks with ſcarcely a ſhrub upon them; large tracts of peat moſs alſo occupy the low grounds in many places, among the mountains are ſeveral lochs of conſiderable extent, and all abounding in trout. Coarſe woollen cloth is the only manufacture here worth noticing, and the ſtate of agriculture is very low.

KNOCKANDOW, is about 10 miles in length and 2 in breadth at an average, the number of inhabitants is about 1500. The aſpect is hilly, the ſoil either deep moſs, or ſandy gravel; the beſt arable land ſets at 14s. per acre, the whole producing about 2000l. per annum: It is open and unincloſed, and has a bleak appearance.

CROMDALE, is upwards of 20 miles in length, and between 5 and 6 in breadth, containing 3000 inhabitants. It is a bleak and barren diſtrict, not only the hills, but the low grounds being moſtly covered with heath, nothing but a ſcanty mixture of grain in it; the numerous plantations of fir, which have been lately made, will ſoon be a ſhelter and an ornament to the country. The river Spey, runs through it. Sir James Grant is the ſole proprietor, and draws upwards of 2000l. per annum from this pariſh. The family ſeat, Caſtle Grant, is alſo within its bounds.

EDENKILLIE, meaſures from N. to S. 12 and from E. to W. 10 miles, and contains 1800 inhabitants, the appearance is hilly, but not mountainous, upon the banks of the rivers Findhorn and Divie, there is a conſiderable deal of wood, and much romantic ſcenery; this pariſh has a conſiderable extent of old wood, particularly oak, belonging to the Earl of Murray, and a great deal has been lately planted. The Caſtles of Lochinderb, and Dunphail with the Fortreſs of Relugas, are the veſtiges of antiquity to be ſeen here.

ROTHES, lies on the banks of the Spey, and is ſurrounded with hills covered with heath, the ſoil is light, oats and bear, the general crops; it contains about 1500 inhabitants: here ſtands the old Caſtle of Rothes, once the reſidence of the Earls of that name, now the property of Lord Findlater.

DALLAS, is of an oval form, whoſe longeſt axis is 12 and ſhorteſt 9 miles, and contains 890 inhabitants. It is ſurrounded by hills, ſo as to form a valley or ſtrath, almoſt equally divided by the river Loſſie. The ſurface

ing hills are covered with heath; the ſoil is black and moſſy, excepting ſome fields or haughs on the river, good roads and a bridge over the Loſſie are much wanted.

Birnie, the extreme points of this parish are 5 miles aſunder, the breadth from eaſt to weſt is about 2. It contains upwards of 400 inhabitants. The greateſt part of the ſurface, conſiſting of high hills covered with heath, gives a very bleak and rugged appearance. On the banks of the rivulets, and ſides of the hills, there is a conſiderable portion of cultivated ſoil. There are quarries of freeſtone, flate, and limeſtone, lately opened here. There are ſeveral water-falls, which, in a good day, give a pleaſing variety to the romantic ſcenery of this parish.

Elgin, this parish is flat with little variety from riſing grounds, the number of inhabitants is about 4540; the ſoil varies, but the moſt prevalent is a light ſandy ſoil, producing plenty of grain, and of a good quality. Elgin is a royal burgh, very pleaſeantly ſituated, with a tolerably good harbour. The ruins of the priory of Pluſcardine are truly magnificent; a bridge over the Spey, here, is much wanted.

COUNTY OF NAIRN.

THIS ſmall county does not exceed 12 or 14 miles in length, and 6 where broadeſt. It is bounded on the north by the Moray Frith, and is ſurrounded by the Counties of Moray and Inverneſs, in all other directions. The general aſpect is agreeable; though hilly to the ſouth, the ground becomes level towards the coaſt, and has a rich appearance. The rivers Findhorn and Nairn, with many ſmaller brooks, ſupply it with water; and the woods and plantations in different quarters enrich and diverſify the proſpect. Tarnaway Caſtle, on the river Findhorn, is an old ſeat of the Earl of Moray. The principal road in the county is the North road leading to Fort George.

Auldearn is 6 miles from north to ſouth, and nearly as much from eaſt to weſt, containing about 1410 inhabitants. It enjoys an extent of coaſt of about 4 miles on the Moray frith. The ſouth quarter is the richeſt. Around the village, the ſoil is light. The uſual crops are barley, oats, and peaſe. The rental is about 3000l. per annum. The ſouth part is moſtly the property of Brodie of Lethen, who has an elegant ſeat here. The family ſeat of Dunbar of Beath lies to the north, in a delightful and extenſive plain beautifully variegated with wood and water. In Loch Lity there is an inexhauſtible fund of marl the property of Lord Cawdor.

Ardclach is from 10 to 12 miles in length, and between 7 and 8 broad; it contains 1136 inhabitants. This is a hilly and mountainous diſtrict covered with heath. There is alſo abundance of wood, and it abounds in all kinds of game uſual in the country. It is watered by the river Findhorn. Scotch plaiden and tartan are manufactured here in great perfection.

Croy lies partly in the ſhire of Inverneſs, its greateſt extent is about 16 miles, and breadth 8. The river Nairn runs for about 8 miles in this parish, and is ſtored with good trout and ſalmon. The banks of the river are well cultivated, and the riſings well wooded. The exterior parts are bleak and mooriſh. Mr Roſe of Kilravock, and Mr Roſe of Holm, have both fine ſeats here. Mr Davidſon of Catray has alſo a neat modern houſe in the higher part of the parish, where he has done much to cultivate and adorn his property.

Calder lies alſo in part in the ſhire of Inverneſs, its greateſt extent is 4, and breadth 2 miles; it contains about 1060 inhabitants. The low part is flat and level, the higher part hilly and mountainous, abounding with heath, moſs, and ſome wood. Both Nairn and Findhorn water this parish; oats and bear are the principal

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pal crops. Land fets from 2s. 6d. to 15s. per acre, the whole producing about 12col. per annum. The chief employment of the women is fpinning lint, which they fell to the manufacturer.

NAIRNE from eaft to weft meafures 6, and from north to fouth upwards of 8 miles, the number of inhabitants is 2400. On the river fide the ground is flat and level, and full good, on the coaft it is light and fandy. There is a gradual afcent to the South, terminating in the hill of Urchany, but which is of no great height. Nairne is a royal burgh, and once had a caftle of confiderable ftrength, which, according to Buchanan, was taken by the Danes in the reign of Malcolm the I. The fite of it is now covered with water, the veftiges of it are only to be feen at ftream tides. Finlay's caftle on the north fide of Geddes, and the Caftle of Rait a little to the eaft, are the chief remnants of antiquity here.

COUNTY OF CROMARTY.

THIS fmall county has almoft 3 of its fides furrounded by the Moray frith, and the frith of Cromarty; the fouth, the only part joining the land, borders with the county of Rofs. Cromarty, towards the clofe of the laft century, was erected into a diftinct county at the requeft of the Earl of Cromarty, to whom it almoft entirely belonged; but it has now paffed into a number of other hands. It is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth.

The face of this county is interefting and pleafant, the furface is varied with hill and dale, and is well fheltered with wood. The new fyftem of hufbandry has not however as yet had its proper effect here; favoured with a tolerably good foil, and a temperate climate, for the latitude in which it lies, Cromarty has much to gain in agricultural improvements. Cromarty frith is one of the fineft bays in the ifland; but little advantage is taken of it. It is 15 miles long, and, in many places, 2 broad, and is capable to receive the whole navy of Great Britain. Gaelic is the language generally fpoken, though moft underftand Engliih alfo. On the water of Connel, pearls have been found. On the hill of Cairncheny, parifh of Kincardine, are found topazes fimilar to thofe of Cairngorm.

CROMARTY, meafures near 8 miles in length and from 1 to 4 in breadth, and contains nearly 2400 inhabitants. The inner part is flat and moorifh, the floping bank which inclines to the fea, and extends from weft to eaft, is one continued corn field. The Sutors of Cromarty are two promontories projecting into the fea, on each fide at the entrance of the bay. The hill of Cromarty is always vifited by ftrangers, who never fail to fpeak with admiration of its beauties, and of the fine profpects from its top. The large rock called "Mr Farquhar's Bed," and the Dropping Cave are alfo vifited as natural curiofities. About 3 miles fouth from the town the veftiges of a Daniih Camp may be traced. The Town, which is fmall, ftands upon a rock, or point of land which ftretches out into the fea, and is much expofed to the eaft wind. They have plenty of white fifh, caught in the bay.

KIRKMICHAEL and CULLICUDDEN, thefe united parifhes are 6 miles in length and 3 in breadth, containing 1235 inhabitants. It is nearly furrounded by the friths of Cromarty and Fort George, rifing to a confiderable height from the fhores of each. The high or middle part is a continued muir; about 4 firths producing nothing but heath, a variety of Daniih encampments; are pointed out in different parts.

KILMUIR EASTER, alfo lies partly in Rofs fhire, and is about 10 miles long and 4½ broad, and contains 1970 inhabitants. Overhanging Cromarty bay the fituation is delightful,

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the ſoil on the coaſt is light; about a mile inland, a ridge extends through the length of the pariſh, paralled to the ſhore which is all cultivated: South from this it is moorish and barren. The uſual crops are oats, peaſe, barley, and rye, with flax.

KINCARDINE, ſituated in part in the county of Roſs, extends from E. to W. 30 miles, its greateſt breadth is 20, it contains 1600 inhabitants; the aſpect is hilly having various glens and rivers interſperſed. The extenſive Foreſt of Balnagown occupies the weſtern diſtrict. The arable ground and meadow may amount to about 3000 acres; and the rental of the whole from 1200l. to 1300l. per annum. No manufactures of any conſequence are carried on here.

LOCHE EASTER, lies partly in Roſs-ſhire, it is 7 miles long and upwards of 2 broad, and contains 1125 perſons. The ſurface is agreeably varyed, a ridge of Hills running through it of no great height; on which a good deal of planting has of late been made. The ſoil is a deep clay, or blackiſh mould; the whole almoſt is ſuſceptible of culture, it produces all kinds of grain, but oats and barley are principally cultivated.

(To be continued.)

ON THE CULTIVATION OF WASTE LANDS.

NO man can be ſo ignorant as to imagine that it would not be excellent policy to bring our waſtes into cultivation; but the grand difficulty is in doing it. We muſt examine their capability of profitable improvement. It is not a trifling evil againſt which I at preſent ſpeak. From the moſt attentive conſideration, and meaſuring on maps pretty accurately, I am clear there are, at leaſt, 400,000 waſte acres in the ſingle county of Northumberland. In thoſe of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland there are many more. In the North and part of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and the contiguous parts of Lancaſhire, and in the Weſt of Durham, there are ſtill greater tracts. You may draw a line from the north point of Derbyſhire to the extremity of Northumberland, of 150 miles, which ſhall entirely conſiſt of waſte lands, with very trifling exceptions of ſmall cultivated ſpots. The Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, Lincolnſhire, and Cambridgeſhire, have large tracts; Devonſhire, and Cornwall immenſe ones. The greater part of Scotland remains unimproved. To theſe may be added, a long catalogue of foreſts, heaths, downs, chaſes, and other waſtes, ſcattered through the other counties, and even within ſight of the capital: forming, when combined, a monſtrous proportion even of the whole territory. I know not ſo melancholy a reflection as the idea of ſuch waſte and uncultivated lands being ſo common in a kingdom that hourly complains of the want of bread. The complaints of the poor, that they cannot get bread to eat, are general and ſerious. Our political *pamphleteers* dwell eternally on the cauſes of this ſcarcity; they talk of poſt-horſes, dogs, commons, incloſures, large farms, jobbers, bakers, and raſcals; but all to little purpoſe. Their ſchemes of improvement are as wild as the cauſes to which they attribute the evil. They overlook the plain maxim, that in proportion as you increaſe the product of a commodity, in proportion will the price fall. Bring the waſte lands of the kingdom into culture, cover them with turnips, corn, and clover, inſtead of ling, whins, and fern, and plenty will immediately be diffuſed. If you want to make a commodity cheaper, ſurely the way is to increaſe the quantity of thoſe that ſell, or to leſſen the money of thoſe that buy:—the latter we cannot do—But the former is, or ought to be, in our power; and we had better make uſe of it than rail inceſſantly againſt jobbers

jobbers and regratters. I have mentioned that there are many millions of waſte acres in this iſland: Among the numerous cauſes which have been held out for the high prices of proviſions, and the depopulation of the Kingdom, the *engroſſing of farms* is principally eminent: our pſeudo-politicians had much better talk of *engroſſing eſtates*. One evil is imaginary, the other real. I do not apprehend (for various reaſons, beſides the mere effect upon agriculture) that there can be too many freeholders in the kingdom; but certainly there may be too few. The ranks of men will not be well diſtinguiſhed when there are no *little* eſtates. With relation to huſbandry, we ſee at preſent that the agriculture of immenſe eſtates is worſe, upon the average, than that upon ſmall ones. The moors and other tracts of uncultivated land are ſo little valued, that they have been ſold for low prices. —So far ſouth as Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, and upon the ſea-coaſt, interſected by turnpikes, and cloſe to populous towns, large tracts have been bought freehold at a guinea an acre, and ſome even at ten ſhillings. Theſe grounds are purchaſed, not with a view to cultivate, but to increaſe the domain for hunting-country, for ſhooting moor-game, and other Cherokee ſports. Another circumſtance which occaſions our waſtes to be left in their preſent ſtate, is the general idea of their incapability of cultivation. There cannot be a doubt but that this idea is miſtaken and erroneous in a very high degree.—In ſome future letter I ſhall endeavour to prove it ſatisfactorily.

I am very clear, that if the legiſlature would purchaſe all the waſtes in Britain that come to market, and *immediately reſell* them in parcels of twenty or thirty acres, the beneficial conſequences would be aſtoniſhing.—Would to heaven an act paſſed obliging poſſeſſors to ſell waſte lands, if not in culture, after a certain period. But this will not happen, and therefore I ſhall beſtow no more words upon it. The reaſon that men have treated that ſcheme as impracticable, originated in the notion that the waſtes were to be *farmed*; but nothing is more diſtant from my idea. To *farm* them would be a viſionary ſcheme indeed, but to *improve* them is a very different thing.

We often hear the ſtate of our waſtes, and of population, ſpoken of with regret. But why ſhould ſuch converſation, which carries with it an appearance of patriotiſm, be indulged, if its meaning conſiſts in the *mere* language? it is to be deeply regretted, that a more active conduct has not long ago produced ſome effects; but unhappily our waſtes are ſtill in their deſolate condition. Upon cultivation depends (in my opinion, in a very high degree) power, wealth, and national influence—I hope that ſomething will be effected. Some degree of wildneſs and imprudence had better far be the conſequence, than to continue for another century ſleeping, and dully ſluggardized in that diſmal torpor which can never produce ought that is valuable. In a wealthy, refined, and poliſhed age, *activity* ought to be the characteriſtic of the nation. —Animated endeavours are an honour to any age—Sleep, therefore, no more over your moors, your downs, and foreſts; but exert the ſame ſpirit of improvement, oh, ye great! which every other branch of political economy enjoys in ſo *diſtinguiſhed* a degree.

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ON GYPSUM AS A MANURE.

THE effects of Gypſum, as a manure, do not appear to have been fairly tried in Britain, though it ſtill continues to receive the approbation of agriculturaliſts in America. Dr Logan, of Philadelphia, has lately publiſhed a pamphlet, in which he endeavours to eſtabliſh, *firſt*, That theſe

is no difference between European and American gypsum. *Secondly*, That gypsum acts as an immediate manure to grass, and afterwards in an equal degree to grain. And *Thirdly*, That one dressing will continue in force several succeeding crops. Judge Peters, of Philadelphia, has also published a pamphlet on the same subject, containing answers to a set of queries, addressed by him to various intelligent agriculturists. "After ten or eleven years trial, they all agree in the utility of gypsum, as a renovator of exhausted soils; that one bushel and a half, or two bushels, will be sufficient, if yearly repeated, for clover; that it answers well in a sandy loam, upon a lime-stone bottom: that though it is serviceable when strewed in powder, on growing plants, it succeeds best in repetition, after cultivating and dressing slightly with stable manure, or with ploughing in green manures. It does not exhaust more than other manures do, particularly dung, and to produce its full effect, to be valuable and active, it must meet with something in the soil to decompose it; and where this is wanted, it does no good. When strewed on the surface, it remarkably benefits white and red clover, and most grasses; though it did not appear to do any good to winter grain. It is good for all leguminous plants, buck-wheat, flax, hemp, rape, and oily-seeded plants; most products of the kitchen-garden, and for fruit-trees; as well as for oats and barley, when sprinkled at sowing time on the wetted seeds. Sowed at all times of the year, it answers well; if strewed over the land at any time from the beginning of February to the middle of April, it should be sowed in misty weather, to avoid the loss of having it blown away with the winds, if sown in a dry time. Some do it not until vegetation begins, though it will have an effect if sowed at any season. As to quantity of produce by the acre, as much is procured from gypsum as from any other manure; the hay is better than that produced by dung; the cattle waste less of it; and if the grass is used for pasture, they are fonder of the *plaistered* than of the *dunged* produce. Its duration is such, that though sometimes it will be exhausted in one year, yet the effect of one dressing, of three or four bushels to the acre, has been felt for five or six years, gradually decreasing in its powers, and seems to be capable of prolonging the efficacy of dung; and has been known to do good, when sown repeatedly, and in small quantities, for a continuance of twelve years and more." These facts, and their causes, &c. have since been further investigated by Professor Mitchell, in a paper which he has published in the "*Medical Repository*."

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford. 4to. Vol. IInd. *Robinsons and Edwards.*

With how much anecdote will be highly gratified by this publication, which contains much of the secret history of the reigns of George the First, Second, and Third, and much of the literature of the times: it contains the greater part of the works of Lord Orford, and includes not only the manuscripts bequeathed by his Lordship for publication, but many new matter, communicated by himself during his life to the Editor. "It has been, says the Editor, "still further enriched by the contributions of his executors and others of his friends; who, admiring his epistolary talents, not preserved every line of his writing; and who thought that by enlarging the collection of his letters, they were adding to a valuable and entertaining present to the public."

We ſhall proceed to give the contents of the Volumes.

Vol. I. contains the Poems of Lord Orford, with ſome miſcellaneous pieces formerly printed by him under the title of Fugitive Pieces, and given to his friends; the Tragedy of the Myſterious Mother; Advertiſements prefixed to ſeveral of his Publications; and the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, to which the Editor obſerves, "Conſiderable additions are made under the reſpective diviſions of the original work; notices of ſeveral pieces omitted in the former edition are here inſerted, and a poſtſcript and an appendix are alſo added." He might have added, that this work was originally very imperfect, and that it ſtill remains ſo. Lord Orford, though apparently ſenſible of its defects, was averſe to take any trouble to amend them. In one of his letters to Mr Gray, who had ſent him ſome corrections (Vol. V. p. 238.), he ſays, "Thank you for the notes on the Noble Authors. They ſhall be inſerted when I make a new edition, for the trouble the perſon has taken, though they are of little conſequence. Dodſley has aſked me for a new edition; but I have little heart to undertake ſuch work, no more than to mend my old linen. It is pity one cannot be born an ancient and have commentators to do ſuch jobs for one." Such a commentator ſhould have been looked for on the preſent occaſion. In puſhing through the Volume we have diſcovered many omiſſions which ought to have been ſupplied. If a new edition is printed, we hope to ſee it more correct and leſs imperfect.

Vol. II. contains The Caſtle of Otranto; An account of the giant diſcovered; The Hiſtoric Doubts on the life and Reign of King Richard the Third; a Supplement, containing Remarks on ſome Anſwers that have been made to that Work; a Reply to Dr Milles, Dean of Exeter; Short Obſervations on the Remarks of the Rev. Mr Miller; and the following Poſtſcript to the Hiſtoric Doubts, written in February 1793.

"It is conſolatory to have lived to find, in an age called not only civilized but enlightened in this eighteenth century, that ſuch horrors, ſuch unparalleled crimes, have been diſplayed on the moſt conſpicuous theatre in Europe, in Paris, the rival of Athens and Rome, that I am forced to allow that a multiplicity of crimes, which I had weakly ſuppoſed were too manifold and too abſurd to have been perpetrated even in a very dark age, and in a northern iſland, not only not commencing to be poliſhed, but inured to barbarous manners, and hardened by long and civil wars amongſt princes and nobility ſtrictly related—Yes, I muſt now believe that any atrocity may have been attempted or practiſed by an ambitious prince of the blood, aiming at the crown in the fifteenth century. I can believe (I do not ſay I do) that Richard Duke of Glouceſter dipped his hand in the blood of the ſaint-like Henry VI. though ſo revolting and injudicious an act as to excite the indignation of mankind againſt him. I can now believe that he contrived the death of his own brother Clarence; and I can think it poſſible, inconceivable as it was, that he aſperſed the chaſtity of his own mother, in order to baſtardize the offſpring of his eldeſt brother: for all theſe extravagant exceſſes have been exhibited in the compaſs of five years by a monſter, by a Royal Duke, who has actually ſurpaſſed all the guilt imputed to Richard III. and who, devoid of Richard's courage, has acted his enormities openly, and will leave it impoſſible to any future writer, however diſpoſed to candour, to entertain one *rational doubt* on the abominable actions of Philip Duke of Orleans.

"After long plotting the death of his Sovereign, a victim as holy as, and infinitely ſuperior in ſenſe and many virtues to Henry VI. Orleans has charged that Sovereign to the block, and purchaſed his execution in public, as in public he voted for it.

"If to the aſſaſſination of a brother (like the ſuppoſed complicity of Glouceſter to that of Clarence) Orleans has not yet concurred; ſtill, when early in the Revolution he was plotting the murder of the King, being warned by an aſſociate that he would be detected, he ſaid, "No; for I will have my (natural) brother, the Abbe de St Fa. ſtabbed too, and then nobody will ſuſpect *me* of being concerned in the murder of my own brother." So ably can the aſſaſſins of an enlightened age refine on and ſurpaſs the atrocious deeds of Goths and Barbarians!

"Shade

"Shade of Richard of Gloucester! if my weak pen has been able to wash one bloody speck, one incredible charge from *your* character, can I but acknowledge that Philip of Orleans has fullied my varnish, and at leaft has weakened all the arguments that I drew from the improbability of *your* having waded fo deeply into wickedneſs and impudence that recoiled on yourſelf, as to calumniate your own mother with adultery. If *you* did, it was to injure the children of your brother; ſtill *you* had not the foreſight, ſhameleſs effrontery to ſhake your own legitimacy. Philip of Orleans mocks your pitiful ſelf-partiality. He in perſon, and not by proxy, has declared his own mother a ſtrumpet, has baſtardized himſelf, and for ever degraded his children, as progeny deſcended from a coachman! For what glory, for what objects, far be from me to conjecture! Who would have a mind congenial enough to that of ſuch a monſter, as to be able to gueſs at his motives?"

This Poſtſcript is followed by The Ædes Walpolianæ, and that by "Nature will prevail," a moral entertainment, acted at the Haymarket in 1778, and now firſt printed. To this ſucceed Thoughts on Tragedy and Comedy, and a detection of a late forgery, called Teſtament Politique du Chevalier Robert Walpole, which completely expoſes its falſehood; but as the original work was never tranſlated into Engliſh, nor ever emerged from the obſcurity which it deſerved, Lord Orford thought it unneceſſary to publiſh his vindication at the time, but left it behind him as a fair proof of filial anxiety for the character and fame of a father. The Life of Mr Baker the Antiquary, and the Letters which paſſed between him and various Miniſters, relative to his plans, follow. To theſe ſucceed the Deſcription and Catalogue of the Curioſities at Strawberry Hill, and the Eſſay on Modern Gardening; and the Volume concludes with the Counter-Addreſs to the Public on the late Diſmiſſion of a General Officer (General Conway), originally printed in the year 1764. *(To be continued.)*

Communications to the Board of Agriculture. Vol. I. Parts III. and IV. 4to. 16s boards. *Nicol.*

THIS volume opens with papers on the ſubject of roads; and the firſt communication on that point is from Robert Beatſon of Kilnic, Eſq;

The ſecond paper is entitled, "Obſervations on the Public Roads of the Kingdom, and the Means of improving them."

The next paper, written by William Jeſſop, Eſq; contains a few brief hints reſpecting a ſurvey of this kind, concluded with a view of preventing the extenſion of internal canals, the uſes that may be made of them for facilitating intercourſe and promoting the irrigation of lands; the conſtruction of roads; and the improvement of waggons.

This communication is followed by "Hints on the ſubject of Roads," by Mr John Holt, of Walton, near Liverpool.

"Obſervations on Concave Roads," by Joſeph Wilkes, Eſq; of Meaſham, in Leiceſterſhire.

J. F Erſkine, of Mar, Eſq; deſcribes, in the next paper, "An iron waggon-way," of an excellent conſtruction, made ſeveral years ago at Alloa, for the purpoſe of driving coals to an extenſive glaſs-houſe in that place.

Two ſhort papers, of little moment, on watering and waſhing roads, alſo occur under this head.

Part IV. conſiſts entirely of foreign communications to the Board.—The firſt under this head is from the Agricultural Society of Jerſey, and contains an account of the method of growing beans and parſnips in Guernſey and Jerſey. It appears that the inhabitants of theſe two iſlands have been in the practice, from time immemorial, of raiſing theſe two crops together on the ſame ground; with great benefit, as they think, to individuals as well as to the public. Parſnips are reckoned, by the writer of this paper, as the beſt winter food for cattle. Beef fattened in winter on hay and parſnips is ſaid to be better than that which has been produced in ſummer on graſs; and cows that have been fed on hay and parſnips in winter, "yield butter of a fine yellow hue of a faffron colour, as excellent as if they had been in the moſt luxuriant paſture." It is repreſented alſo as being among the leaſt precarious crops that are known.

Next follows a memoir "on the Agriculture of the Netherlands," by the Abbe Mann. In the richeſt and beſt

cultivated land in Flanders, a common rotation of crops is, firſt year, hemp; ſecond, flax; the third, wheat; the fourth and fifth, rye; the ſixth, oats; and the ſeventh, clover. Turkey wheat, (which we ſuſpect here means buck wheat) turnips, or carrots; is it poſſible, they will ſay, that any practice can be more execrable!

The next paper is from M Bertrand of Mechlin, relating to the rabbits of Angora.

Two long memoirs follow, "on the Management of Sheep flocks in Germany;" in which we meet with nothing that requires particular notice.

Baron Schultz gives next an extenſive "account of the Sheep of Sweden, and of the improvements that have taken place in conſequence of introducing into that kingdom, many years ago, a breed of Spaniſh ſheep of the fine woolled ſort.

We paſs over ſeveral communications of leſs importance, to mention a paper by Dr Thaer of Hanover, reſpecting ſome improved modes of turnip-huſbandry introduced into that country. Among theſe inventions, none has proved, on the whole, ſo beneficial as that of ſtall-feeding cattle throughout the whole twelve months, which has been practiſed for ſeveral years paſt, on a large ſcale, by Baron de Hollow, at a farm called Ellernhoff, five miles from Hanover.

"The advantages of this ſyſtem (ſays Dr Thaer) are founded on the following inconteſtible principles:

"1. A piece of ground, which, when paſtured upon, will yield ſufficient food for only one head, will abundantly maintain a ſtall load of cattle in the ſtable, if the vegetables be mowed at a proper time, and given to the cattle in a proper manner.

"2. The ſtall-feeding yields at leaſt double the quantity of manure from the ſame number of cattle than can be obtained by the ſame ſurface of ground.

"3. The cattle tied up to ſtall feeding will yield a much greater quantity of milk, and their milk differ in weight, when fattening, from what they gave in the field.

"4. They are leſs ſubject to accidents, do not ſuffer by the heat, by flies, &c. and are not affected by the bad weather which are frequent in Germany, and bring on inflammations: on the contrary, if every thing be properly managed, they remain in a continual ſtate of health and vigour."

The volume concludes with ſeveral appendix, deſcribing "the method of erecting ſtrong and durable ſtone walls, to the height of ſeveral ſtories," drawn up and preſented to the Board of Agriculture, by Henry Holland, Eſq.

Commentaries on the Law of Scotland reſpecting the Deſcription and Puniſhment of Crimes. By David Hume, Eſq. Advocate, Profeſſor of the Law of Scotland in the University of Edinburgh. 2 vols. 4to. Edinburgh, *Bell & Bradfute*; London, *Robinſons*.

THE criminal law of every country is an object of rational curioſity; but by a due knowledge of this ſubject the hiſtory of the human ſpecies may with conſiderable preciſion be traced, and a ſucceſsful attempt may be made to aſcertain, or abſtract and unfold the principles, the nature of offences, the application and proportion of puniſhments. Such diſquiſitions are eſſentially of an impartial and improving line, and have at various periods occupied the attention of informed and ingenious writers.—" In the courſe of his inquiries upon this ſubject, (obſerved the eloquent Sir William Jones) the legiſlatory diſciple will ſoon diſcover, the reader will continually perceive a ſtriking uniformity among the laws of whatever ſeas or mountains ſeparate them, or how many ages and revolutions may have elapſed between the periods of their exiſtence, in their moſt fundamental principles, which are clearly deduced from natural reaſon."

[illegible] equally uſeful over all nations, and are not [illegible] change of place or time; [illegible] all towns as reaſon is always the ſame; [illegible] laws, which proceed entirely [illegible] from poſitive inſtitution, and are conſequently as various as the wills of the [illegible] on which they depend.

In a ſubject [illegible] ſo many faces, we are intereſted [illegible] facts of the preſent volume [illegible] ſubſtance of three introductory [illegible] deſcription and puniſhment of crimes, which, in the diſcharge of his duty, Profeſſor of the Law of Scotland in the University of Edinburgh [illegible]

thor had for some years occasion to deliver as part of a course of academical Lectures.—The object of the work is to unfold to the young lawyer the elements of criminal jurisprudence in Scotland, and to point out those peculiarities and inaccuracies as may serve to guide him in his researches, and are not to be found in any publications on the subject.

"Of the one to every case very great subjects to the proceedings of the Criminal Law of any one nation to foreign lawyers in any country, the name and character of this part of its law is always a much larger dependence upon the peculiar circumstances of the people, than the detail of its customs and regularities in most of the ordinary affairs of civil life. The rules of decision respecting contracts and obligations, which make a great branch of civil business, must, in all countries that are tolerably civilized, be governed in the main by principles of a general and independent nature; by the common feelings of right and wrong, which are not liable to be very much affected by the state of the government of the country, or of its political institutions. It cannot be a matter of any concern to the State, or the administrators of public affairs, by what rule the justice of a claim of debt, or the right flowing from any sort of common contract, shall be tried: They have nothing to do in such affairs; nor can any rules be laid down respecting them, of which it can beforehand be said, how they are to operate in those matters where the State may eventually come to have an interest. But it is otherwise as to the law respecting crimes, which has a near relation to the differences of rank among the people, the functions of their magistrates, their municipal and national offices, their religion, their state of government, and their position with regard to other powers. Now, like the human body, public bodies have a history; there are to every point of resemblance between them and those in any of those points of difference, that no one can for a moment fairly reflect on it without perceiving that what was natural, suitable, and convenient in their situation, has not, from that circumstance, any sort of recommendation to us.

"The main stock (says Mr Hume, p. 61.) from which I have drawn the materials of this treatise, is therefore the books of adjournal, (or records of the Court of Justiciary), containing the pleadings of the Bar and the judgments of the Court; and which extend, (tho' with several interruptions in the sixteenth century, and one of six years* in the seventeenth), from November 1532, down to the present time. I have gone over the whole with attention, on which I have had the assistance of a gentleman particularly skilled in the abbreviating of ancient manuscripts†; and though I am far from doubting, that very many things, both curious and important, will remain unnoticed there, to reward the industry of any one after me who shall engage in the like research; yet I flatter myself that I have also brought some things to light, which at least were not universally known. There is, in the Advocates Library, a manuscript abridgement of the records of Judiciary; and of this I have also made use, (but never without marking it as my authority), for those periods of which the original records have perished; for this abridgment must have been made at a time when the books of adjournal were more complete than they are now. These memorials of our custom, along with Lord Royston's Manuscript Notes upon Mackenzie, which contain many judicious remarks and much valuable information, have been the main ground-work of this undertaking. In themselves they are the rarest of any; and in order that the reader may be enabled to judge for himself, how far they support me in my conclusions, I have, in every instance where it seemed material or useful, laid the passages themselves of the record under his eye, in the form of notes, along with the doctrine of which they are the vouchers and confirmations. It would be rash to suppose, that in the course of so long a work some inaccuracies in point of date or quotation may not have crept in: but as I have not spared pains on this head, (being very sensible that the value of any performance of this kind depends entirely on its accuracy); so I hope that they shall not be found numerous, nor of much importance.

* This is from 1655 to 1661.

† Mr William Anderson, writer in Edinburgh.

"Laſt of all, in regard to the order I have followed in treating of the ſubject: this is truly a point of leſs importance in explaining the ſyſtem of Criminal than of Civil Juriſprudence. Frequently the doctrine of one ſpecies of civil right cannot be underſtood, till that which concerns another has been fully explained; and thus there is an order of inquiry pointed out as the beſt, by the very nature of the thing. But the law reſpecting one ſort of crime ſcarcely ever ſtands in ſuch a relation to that which regards another; ſo that it is often an almoſt arbitrary matter, to what ſubject the ſtudent ſhall firſt direct his attention. I have choſen, therefore, to take up the ſeveral crimes in the order rather of their frequency and practical importance, than of their rank in other reſpects. Thus I begin with thoſe offences which are committed againſt individuals, and among theſe with the offences againſt property; after which follow the ſeveral modes of injuring an individual in his perſon or his fame. Having exhauſted theſe, I proceed to ſuch offences as more immediately concern the public; which, after the example of judge Blackſtone, I have diſtributed into ſeveral claſſes; as they are hoſtile to the courſe of public juſtice; to the public peace; to the police and public œconomy of the kingdom; or to its intereſt in point of trade. The next diviſion includes the high crimes of treaſon, ſedition, and ſome others which are levelled directly againſt the Sovereign and the State. And the laſt conſiſts of thoſe tranſgreſſions which relate to God and to religion."

(*To be continued.*)

Memoirs of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; or, an Impartial Review of his Private Life, his Public Conduct, his Speeches in Parliament, and the different Productions of his Pen, whether Political or Literary: interſperſed with a Variety of curious Anecdotes, and Extracts from his Secret Correſpondence with ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Characters in Europe. By Charles M'Cormick, L.L.B. 4to. 18s. boards. Sold at No 168, (oppoſite Bond-ſtreet) Piccadilly.

MR M'CORMICK tells us but little of Mr Burke's youth; and of his education, his habits, and his propenſities, ſcarcely any thing. For his deficiency in this reſpect, indeed, he endeavours to compenſate by a very ample detail of Mr Burke's public life, of his literary productions, of his parliamentary ſpeeches, and of the correſponding hiſtory of political parties.

Mr Burke was born in the year 1728, near the town of Carlow in Ireland; that he was early placed under the inſtruction of a Mr *Shackleton*, (he name is *Sheckleton*), an enlightened Quaker and ſchoolmaſter at Ballyſore in the county of Kildare.

From Ballyſore Mr B. was removed, at the age of ſixteen, to Trinity College, Dublin; and in the ſecond year of his reſidence there, (that is, at the uſual time) he obtained a ſcholarſhip—a reward which is beſtowed in that univerſity on thoſe ſtudents who have made the greateſt proficiency in *claſſical* learning. In 1749, Mr B. having taken his Bachelor's degree, immediately came to London, and entered at the Middle Temple with a view of being called to the Bar. Here, by an intenſe application to ſtudy, his health was ſo much impaired that his life was thought to be in danger. Dr Nugent, who is ſaid to have poſſeſſed great ſkill, and who appears certainly to have poſſeſſed great goodneſs of heart, was called in; and, finding Mr B.'s ſituation in an inn of court but little calculated to facilitate his recovery, he invited him to accept an apartment in his houſe. Mr B. did accept it; and during the courſe of his illneſs, received ſuch attention from the family of his kind phyſician, and particularly from Miſs Nugent his daughter, as ultimately led to a matrimonial connection.

Theſe are all the particulars of the private hiſtory of Mr B.'s early life that we learn from theſe memoirs, and Mr M'Cormick then proceeds to the hiſtory of Mr Burke's publications. The firſt of theſe, "A Vindication of Natural Society; or a View of the Miſeries and Evils ariſing to Mankind from every Species of Artificial Society, in a Letter to *** by a late Noble Writer," was written in imitation of Lord Bolingbroke, and, as the author afterward declared, was deſigned to demonſtrate that the ſame engines, which were employed for the deſtruction of religion, might be uſed with equal ſucceſs for the ſubverſion of government;

vernment; and that it was more eafy to maintain a wrong cauſe, or give a gloſs to ingenious falſehoods, than to eſtabliſh a doubtful truth by ſolid arguments. The cloſeneſs of this imitation to its prototype is ſaid to have deceived, at firſt ſight, ſome of the beſt judges: but, whether conſidered as a ſportive exerciſe of genius, or even as a ſerious attempt to leſſen the number of Bolingbroke's admirers, it did not meet ſuch a reception as its author had a right to expect. It fell, almoſt "*dead-born* from the preſs, without provoking cenſure, or exciting praiſe."

Failure in this firſt experiment did not diſcourage Mr B. from publiſhing, in the ſame year, (1756) his "Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas on the Sublime and Beautiful:" a work which he had compoſed prior to the "Vindication," but which he kept back in order to make his *debut* in the character of the deceaſed and popular nobleman. To the "Inquiry" Mr B. did not put his name. So favourably, however, was it received by the public, that the firſt edition was ſold within the year, and a ſecond was publiſhed in 1757, with an "Introductory Diſcourſe concerning Taſte," and with ſeveral other improvements. From this eſſay Mr B. ſoon began to derive more ſubſtantial advantages than mere applauſe. It procured him from his father a remittance of an hundred pounds, to extricate him from ſome pecuniary embarraſſments in which he was involved; and it alſo afforded him, we are told, an eaſy introduction to the beſt company. Dr Johnſon, Dr Goldſmith, (one of Mr B.'s fellow-ſtudents at college,) and Mr, afterward Sir Joſhua, Reynolds, were among the firſt who cultivated his acquaintance in London. Of Mr B.'s connection with Sir Joſhua, the reſult, according to Mr M'Cormick, was highly advantageous, though in different ways, to both parties. In a word, Sir Joſhua roſe by borrowed wings to high literary fame, by his "Diſcourſes to the Royal Academy;" which Mr Burke is ſaid to have compoſed for him, while Sir Joſhua *repaid* the obligation by very liberal pecuniary diſburſements.

Animated by admiration of the hiſtoric labours of Hume and Robertſon, and by a conſciouſneſs of his own ſtrength, Mr Burke (we are told) ſketched a plan of memoirs of his own times, which he communicated to the elder Dodſley, and received from that diſcerning and worthy bookſeller the moſt liberal encouragement to carry it into execution. Hence aroſe the "Annual Regiſter;" which, beginning at the year 1758, was carried on under the auſpices and principally by the labour of Mr Burke, until the year 1789, when he declined the taſk, and transferred it to other hands.

In 1761, we find Mr Burke accompanying Mr Hamilton in his official capacity to Ireland: but a miſunderſtanding ſoon ariſing between him and his employers, he returned to England, having firſt, however, obtained a penſion of 300l. per annum on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, which he afterward ſold.

In 1765, the Duke of Newcaſtle being appointed Lord Privy Seal, and the Marquis of Rockingham made firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Mr Burke (who is ſaid to have been previouſly recommended to his Grace by Mrs Woffington) was introduced by Mr Fitzherbert to the Marquis, as qualified for the office of private ſecretary to his Lordſhip. He was accordingly appointed, and was ſoon afterward choſen a repreſentative for the borough of Wendover. From the Marquis he alſo received a loan of 23,000l. on his bond, with part of which he purchaſed the elegant ſeat near Beconſfield.

Mr M'Cormick deſcribes the manner in which Mr B. effected a breach with his former coadjutors Mr Fox and Mr Sheridan; relates the pertinacity with which he refuſed to be reconciled; and reviews, with ſomewhat more acrimony than becomes the impartiality of a biographer, the various ſpeeches and publications in which Mr B. laboured, but too ſucceſsfully, to kindle the flame of war between the allies and France.

An intelligent reader may form a tolerably accurate notion of this work, and may ſufficiently learn the author's opinion of the hero of it, from the concluding paragraph:

"Thus have we endeavoured to delineate, without prejudice, but alſo without indulgence, the moſt remarkable parts of Mr Burke's public and private life. We cheerfully paid the tribute of applauſe to thoſe productions of taſte, of genius, of public ſpirit, which rendered him illuſtrious;

and

and we consigned to equally just abhorrence the tyranny of his meaner passions, and particularly his envy, his malignity, his venality, his apostacy, the prostitution and perversion of his great talents, which tarnished all his former glory. The implicit admirers of every thing he said or wrote, would do well to reflect upon Cicero's definition of an orator—"Vir bonus, dicendi peritus"—*A good man, skilled in the art of speaking.* Integrity is the first requisite, and eloquence the next. Mr Burke possessed the latter accomplishment, but he wanted the former virtue. His tongue was persuasive, but his heart and hands were not pure. He had the misfortune, by the abuse of his extraordinary powers, to do more mischief than, perhaps, ever fell to the lot of any other individual. Such characters hold out an awful lesson to mankind; and it is the most sacred duty of the historian, or biographer, not only to embalm the memories of the great and good in the odours of never-dying praise, but to hang up the bad, the degenerate, and the wicked, as a terror to others, on the gibbets of eternal infamy."

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POETRY.

THE BEGGARS. A TALE.

By F. S. J.

AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

THE weans were playing roun the fire,
The nowte were coming through the mire,
Up to the weam.
The lass was juſt gane in the byre,
That fetch'd them hame.
Mirk night was foreading out her wings
And darkneſs clad the face of things
When at the door
The noiſe o't in my lug ſtill rings
'Twas like a ſtow'r.
It drave ſae hard that nought cou'd bide
Baith hail and wind and ſnaw beſide
That through my heart
It gard the piteous feelings glide
And made it ſmart,
While bending o'er the ſpewing reek,
My heart ſae ſair I ſcarce coud ſpeak,
Wi' penſive pain;
Three wand'ring beggars lift the ſneck,
And ſtraught came ben—
They ſat them in the ingle nook,
When blith and cheerfu grew their look,
And then they telt
A tale that gard my fancy jook,
Thro' ſorrow's belt—
I ſpeerd o' them when they had done
What made them aye ſae fou o' fun
Wha live by chance?
They gae me then the pleaſant roun,
O' their life's dance.
"We beg our way from door to door,
And oft we hear the tempeſt's ſtoure,
A' the lang day;
At night we ſpend a pleaſant hour,
And crack away.
For ev'ry time wee meet together,
Where aye we're weel acquaint wi' ither,
Gaun to the market,
Or gaun about we ken na whither,
Unbod, unſarkit.
How great the joy, how ſweet the bleſſing
O' friend wi' friend in ſweet careſſing
On pleaſure's wing
Where ev'ry ane is aye ſae preſſing
To drink and ſing.
There we ſit, and there we brouſe,
The weary night we do carouſe,
To mony a tale;
To us the hedge-houſe fire ſtill lowes,
Law frae the gale.
And when our money's gane and ſpent,
Nae ither uſe o't's ever kent,
Ye ſcarce wad think it;
For ſtill we ſay, 'twas only lent,
To us to chink it.
Sae when its gane we quit the fair,
And ſtroll about we ken na where,
We ſtaff and poke;
We tak the road together mair,
Wi' blithſome look.
And when we're tir'd we lay us doon,
Or be it night or be it noon,
Its juſt the ſame;
For life and time will hae they're roun,
And then we're gane.
Therefore we us't as we think beſt,
For what is life but juſt a jeſt
While we can laugh.
And when wi' cares we are oppreſt,
We fling them aff.
We wander thro' the driving ſhour,
And ſing unto the tempeſt's ſtour,
Thro' mud and mire;
At night we ſpend the pleaſant hour,
At the cotter's fire.
The toils of life mak reſting ſweet,
And when we ſtay our weary feet,
We crack and joke;
Or in a kiln or byre be't
Or ingle nook.
And ſince our fortune is but ſma
It is enough; though nought ava
The leſs our care;
We're never plagu'd wi' land or law,
Nor curſt wi' lear.
To me that life ſeem'd beſt of ony
And ev'ry day to them ſeem'd ſunny,
There was three o'them,
I had na hauſe, I had nae money,
So I gaed wi' them,
And now I rove wi' fancy ſweet,
And pleaſure that is aye ſo great,
I dance and ſing,
And crack wi' ev'ry ane I meet,
'Bout Courts and King."

METASTASIO'S ODE TO VENUS.

DESCEND, ſweet queen of life and love,
In native ſplendor ſhine;
Thou art the ſource by which we move,
And taſte of joys divine.

O beauteous Venus! thou alone
Man's ſecret bleſſing art;
Where'er his fancy bids him roam,
Still thou ſhalt rule his heart.

Yet not to man confined ſole,
Is thy reſiſtleſs power;
The gods e'en own thy lov'd control,
And ſeek thy roſeate bower.

Thou, with thy lucid azure eye,
Our inmoſt ſoul doſt melt;
All nature gladdens when thou'rt nigh,
For there thy ſway is felt.

And when thy smiling tranquil star *
On Heaven's couch reclines;
The rude winds fly at distance far,
The clouds like timorous hinds.

For thee with shadowy verdure crown'd,
The grassy meadow grows;
And Neptune's floods, for noise renown'd,
Lull'd in their seas, repose.

For thee, the trembling face of Heav'n †
Bursts through its misty veil;
For thee Aurora's charms are given,
And morn's reviving gale.

And when the grateful zephyrs rise,
Spring's lively laughing train;
Ah! how they vent their gentle sighs,
To celebrate thy name.

Then do the warblers of the grove
Salute thee, queen of love;
And in their breast, where'er they rove,
Let thy soft ardors move.

For thee the timid doves do leave
Their youngling's nests alone;
While the wild schoolboys theie receive,
Without the mother's moan.

For thee renounc'd within their cave,
Behold the savage brood;
Hyrcania's tygers scorn to save
The offspring of their blood.

For thee disclos'd, all nature's charms
Lay open to our view;
For thee, the heart to love's alarms
Beats softly, softly true.

Ah! with thy dear extatic blifs,
Come steal each melting sense;
Beyond thy power we know no wish,
No purer blessing thence.

Descend, sweet queen of life and love,
In native splendor shine;
Thou art the source by which we move,
And taste of joys of divine.

O beauteous Venus! thou alone
Man's secret blessing art;
Where'er his fancy bids him roam,
Still thou shalt rule his heart.

* The star of Venus.
† Alluding to the break of day.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

THE WISH.

GIVE me the maid with downcast eye,
With slender foot, and bosom bare;
Whose heart can heave a tender sigh,
And every pain with sorrow share.

Let love, simplicity, and truth,
With prudence warm her spotless mind,
And when I wear the smiles of youth,
O let this gentle maid be kind!

T. H.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

DELIA.

A SONG.

MY DELIA went the other day
To bathe in Shannon's silver flood;
Unseen I marked the maiden's way,
And view'd her from the bordering wood.

The painters talk of air and mein,
Engaging look and down cast eye;
But had they lovely Delia seen,
The brush had caught the sweetest dye.

Her naked limbs are well express'd
By Venus* in the sacred grove;
How sweetly rose her glowing breast,
Where youthful passions fondly strove!

These bosom snows were half conceal'd
Beneath the wanton ringlets fold,
Whose curls a shining jet reveal'd
And chaster far than flowing gold!

Ye painters cease to shew your art;
For once be taught by honest shame;
Ye cannot paint my Delia's heart,
And can but injure beauty's frame.

T. H.

* The Venus of Medicis.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

ADDRESS TO A LADY.

AN IRREGULAR POEM.

WHAT joy it gives to view thy numerous charms,
Thou lovely girl, with eyes of heavenly blue;
Ah! then, what extacy to lye within thine arms,
To kiss thy pouting lips of roseate hue,
To bid defiance to the world's alarms,
And think my fair on nought but love and you.

Oft has the tender glance escaped mine eyes
For oft that eye was anxious fixed on mine,
And from my bosom oft the tremulous sigh
Has gently stol'n, impell'd by beauty's power divine;
While Hope on flattering pinions lingered nigh,
And softly whispered Chloe might be mine.

But Fate upon my dawn of life did lour,
And with dark clouds she mark'd my natal day;
Alas! I bloomed awhile like a young flower,
Which gains fresh strength from every Zephyr's play,
Till a rude blast comes in a luckless hour,
Crushes its stem, it pines and fades away.

My fire inherited a large domain,
On which his cattle ſtood, full fair to ſee,
From a long line of anceſtry it came,
Who once had been well known to warlike fame,
To whom full many a vaſſal bent the knee,
But ah! what now avails the pride of anceſtry to me.

His caſtle did with mirth full oft reſound,
And many a Noble graced his chearful board;
There hoſpitality was ever found,
And of the weary traveller bleſs'd its lord:
For he had never learnt his ſtores to hoard,
But dealt them with a liberal hand around.

Then firſt upon thy beauties I did gaze,
When pleaſure poured his influence on all,
Then firſt I led thee down the dances maze,
And thy ſoft glances did my ſoul enthral;
And when I urged my ſuit, thy bluſhing cheek,
Told to my heart what language ne'er can ſpeak.

Ah! happy times, for ever paſſed away,
When love and hope ſhone ſparkling in each eye,
When pleaſure crown'd the evening of each day,
And my bluſh'd cheek declar'd my ſecret joy;
New ſchemes of hope were then my only care,
And anxious hopes of pleaſing thee my fair.

As theſe remembrances flaſh o'er my brain,
Deſpair ſhoots thro' my ſoul, his chilling dart,
While Suicide approaches with her train,
And whiſpers that from you I now muſt part;
Parents and fortune loſt, no other hopes remain,
To ſoothe the anguiſh of a woe-worn heart.

For dreary ſilence reigns within that Hall,
Where Pleaſure's joyful troops trip'd along,
Which then reſounded with mirth's chearful call,
And echoed oft to muſtrelſy's ſweet ſong,
Miſfortunes blaſts now howl among theſe walls,
While owls with direful ſcreams each ſoul appals.

Now while the admiring gaze is fixed on thee,
While eager wiſhes glance from all around,
Altho' ſuch glances may be death to me,
I check the riſing tear, the burſting ſigh,
And with ſome worthy man there may be found,
To make thee loſe all thoughts of ſuch a wretch as I.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AUGMENTATION OF THE NAVY.

May 25. *Mr Pitt* obſerved, that he had on a former day given notice of a motion relative to the augmenting of the navy. He hoped the Houſe would not think it improper in him not to have previouſly ſtated what was to be the nature of the buſineſs which he ſhould bring forward that day. He meant to offer a plan ſimilar to that which had been adopted in the year 1779; and which, though it was the ſecond year of a war, was found to be ſo effectual, that a greater number of ſeamen were raiſed in conſequence of it than the moſt ſanguine expectations could form any idea of. This meaſure was an act paſſed for ſuſpending, for a limited time, all protections granted by act of Parliament againſt preſſing ſeamen. It was his intention, therefore, to move on that day, for leave to bring in a ſimilar bill, and at the ſame time to propoſe to the Houſe, that it ſhould be read through all its ſtages in the courſe of the preſent day; and then ſent to the Lords for their concurrence. He would then move, that leave be given to bring a bill for more effectually manning the navy.

Mr Tierney oppoſed the motion. He thought the Houſe ought to have time to conſider of a meaſure of this kind, and he ſaid he could not, conſiſtently with his duty, give three votes in one evening to ſuch a bill; which, if it was perſiſted in, ſhould have his moſt decided negative. After ſome recent tranſactions that took place, he ſhould be extremely jealous of every thing the right hon. gentleman propoſed to do; and at preſent he conſidered him as calling upon the Houſe to ſurrender the few remaining liberties of the country.

Mr Pitt obſerved, that if the hon. gentleman conſidered every thing that

was propoſed to be adopted for the better defence of the country, and for proſecuting the war againſt France, as hoſtile to the liberties of the country, he could only ſay, that the hon. gentleman's ideas of liberty were very different from his. But the hon. gentleman ſeemed to have ſomething in his mind which it was to be wiſhed he had ſpoken out more diſtinctly, when he ſaid he entertained a jealouſy in conſequence of ſome things which had recently taken place. If the hon. gentleman meant to oppoſe the preſent meaſure, he ſhould conclude that the only motive by which he was actuated was that of impeding the ſervice and defence of the country.

Mr Tierney immediately roſe to order, and ſaid he was obliged to throw himſelf on the protection of the Chair.

The Speaker ſaid, that if the language uſed by the right hon. gentleman ſhould be thought to contain any perſonal alluſion, it certainly was diſorderly and unparliamentary. It was however, for the Houſe to determine whether ſuch was the language or not, and the Houſe would wait for the right hon gentleman's explanation.

Mr Pitt ſaid, that if the Houſe waited to hear an explanation from him, they would wait a long time indeed. He had no right to impute any particular motives to any gentleman, but he had a right to infer motives from arguments; and therefore, if he was right in ſaying that no man could be juſtified in oppoſing the preſent meaſure, and that to oppoſe it was to impede the defence of the country, it was fair for him to ſtate thoſe arguments which he believed to be concluſive, and which he would ſubmit to the judgment of the Houſe; but which he would not in the ſlighteſt degree retract from*.

The bill was then read a ſecond time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

26. The Houſe, in a Committee, went through the ſilver coinage bill, and ordered it to be reported.

A bill was ordered to prevent the exportation of baſe coin to *America*.

31. *The Attorney General* roſe, purſuant to the motion he had given on a former day, to move for leave to bring in a bill for more effectually preventing perſons who were the ſubjects of his Majeſty, during the preſent war, from voluntarily repairing to France, or any other country not in amity with his Majeſty, from remaining in thoſe countries; and from carrying on any correſpondence with perſons living there. He then obſerved, that as early as the reign of Queen Anne, and as late as that of Geo. II. acts had been made with a view ſimilar to that of the meaſure he then propoſed; and in the preſent ſtate of affairs, it was of the higheſt importance to prevent any of his Majeſty's ſubjects from correſponding with the enemy, or conſpiring to reſide in the enemy's country. It was his intention, if his motion was agreed to, to bring up the bill on that day, in order to have it printed. Leave being given, he then brought up the bill, which was read a firſt time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a ſecond time on Wedneſday next. One part of the bill enacts, that no perſon ſhall engage or hire out any veſſel for the purpoſe of conveying perſons to France, &c.

The land tax bill was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr Roſe obſerved, that the duties on hats had been lately evaded by perſons making and uſing hats of different materials from thoſe on which the tax had firſt been laid. He therefore moved it as the opinion of the Committee, that the rates of duties payable on hats ſhould extend to all hats, caps, and bonnets, of whatever material they were made, except cotton or woollen, chip or ſtraw. This reſolution was agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

June 5. Mr Wilberforce ſaid, that he had conſulted ſeveral gentlemen, and uſed his endeavours to aſcertain what advantages would be produced by bringing forward a motion on the ſubject of the late duel. From the reſult of his inquiries, he was of opinion, that the motion would not be productive of the good effects which he expected. He ſhould therefore decline bringing it forward. At the ſame time he wiſhed it to be underſtood, that it was not his intention to animadvert on the circumſtances of the tranſaction alluded to, but to propoſe ſome regula-

tion

* In conſequence of this altercation, a duel took place between Mr Pitt and Mr Tierney. See our laſt Number, p. 430.

tion to prevent a recurrence of such proceedings in future.

NEWSPAPERS.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, the Solicitor General in chair.

The Speaker wished to be informed how many proprietors of a paper were to be made responsible?

The Attorney General replied, *three*.

The Speaker said, it could not be the object of the right hon. gentleman to extend additional rigour to persons concerned in papers—responsibility only was the professed object of the measure. In his opinion *two* were sufficient, and if *three* were persisted in, he should oppose it.

The Attorney General declared, that he had no objections to adopt the suggestions of the right hon. gentleman.

The Speaker then moved, that instead of the word *three*, *two* should be inserted. Agreed to.

11. On the motion of *Mr W. Dundas*, that the Edinburgh two pennies on the pint bill be read a third time,

Mr Sheridan objected to the appropriation of the produce to the city of Edinburgh. He doubted not but the money, amounting to 4000l. might be very properly employed; but thought it should not be applied thus to local purposes, and paid out of the Excise duties. He therefore moved that the clause for that purpose be expunged.

Sir Richard Clyme seconded the motion.

Sir William Pulteney was in favour of the clause, as great expence was incurred in improving the harbour of Leith, and this duty would be paid by the Scotch themselves, who also contributed largely to the revenue of England.

Mr Sheridan proposed to leave out that clause which enacted, that the duties contained in the bill should be raised, for the first three years, from the revenues of the Excise, because it was laying a burden on the country for the convenience of Edinburgh.

After a long conversation the House divided,

For expunging the clause 44
For retaining it 53

12. *Mr Secretary Dundas* presented a message from the King, which was to the following effect:

"G. R.

"His Majesty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and considering that it it may be of the utmost importance, at this critical conjuncture, to disappoint and defeat the enterprizes and designs of his enemies, depends on their exertions to provide such means as the exigencies of affairs may require."

On the motion of Mr Dundas, ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The gold watch case standard bill was read a third time, and passed.

The convoy protection bill went through the committee.

NEWSPAPER BILL.

17. The order of the day being read for the third reading of the newspaper bill,

The Attorney General said, he was yet to learn what were the regulations objected to, and which the House ought not to adopt? So far from abridging the liberty of the press, it was meant to restore it, by restraining that torrent of licentiousness, which made many people who had fainted under it less attentive to the real liberty of the press. The object of this bill was, not to restrain any man from publishing any thing he thought proper, but only to make him responsible for what he should so publish. It was to make a newspaper more respectable, by taking it from the hands of those who calumniated men in secret, and were not to be found when called upon to answer their numerous slanders and calumnies.

Sir F. Burdett opposed the bill.

The Solicitor General, in answer to some observations of Mr Sheridan, said, the hon. gentleman did not understand the bill. Gentlemen indulged themselves in insinuations that Government was destroying the constitution of the country; after the language that had been held in that House, he should leave it to the House to determine to whom that charge could be fairly applied.

Mr Sheridan wished to know whether the editor of a newspaper, if he could *prove* that the objectionable paragraph had been taken from a French paper, should be liable to the penalties enacted by the bill.

The Solicitor General replied, that if the paragraph contained a libel of that atrocious nature which went to bring into contempt his Majesty's person and go-

government, the editor of the newſpaper publiſhing ſuch libel would, no doubt, be liable to the penalties in the bill, *whether he proved that he took it from a French newſpaper or not.*

The bill was then paſſed.

Mr Baker, with an intention to exclude ſtrangers from the Houſe during the debate which was about to take place on the preſent ſtate of Ireland, moved that the ſtanding orders of the Houſe be read, which being done, ſtrangers were ordered to withdraw.

Mr Sheridan's motion was "for a committee to enquire into the ſtate of Ireland," which produced a very long and animated debate that laſted till half paſt twelve o'clock.

For the motion 43—Againſt it 259—Majority 216.

KING'S MESSAGE.

18. *Mr Secretary Dundas* preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty, as follows:

"G. R.

"His Majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and privates of different regiments of militia, have made to his Majeſty voluntary tenders of their ſervices in aid of the regular force of this kingdom, to ſuppreſs the rebellion unhappily exiſting in Ireland. His Majeſty has received, with heart-felt ſatisfaction, this ſtriking proof of their attachment to his perſon and government; and conceiving that being able to avail himſelf of this new and ſeaſonable proof of their zeal for his ſervice may be of the utmoſt importance to the preſervation of the property of his loyal ſubjects in Ireland, and for the defence of Great Britain itſelf, he recommends it to his faithful Commons to conſider of the beſt means to enable him, for a time, and to an extent to be limited, to accept of the voluntary ſervices of ſuch of his militia regiments as may wiſh to be employed in this important conjuncture."

The meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

19. *Mr Dundas* remarked, that as he could not anticipate the nature of the objections that were to be urged againſt the motion, he ſhould content himſelf with ſimply moving an addreſs to the Throne.—On the queſtion being put,

Mr Mitford ſaid, if the Houſe adopted this addreſs, they completely abandoned the principle on which the militia was originally eſtabliſhed, namely, to defend the country againſt external and internal enemies. The militia would become a ſtanding army, commiſſions would be at the diſpoſal of miniſters, the privates would be unable to return at the expiration of their ſervice, and wicked miniſters might uſe them as an engine to deſtroy the liberties of the country. A few weeks ago miniſters aſſured the Houſe, that the country was in imminent danger of an invaſion, and that it was neceſſary to increaſe our means of defence. Since that time, without any aſſurance of ſecurity, a large proportion of the regular force had been detached; if the militia was likewiſe to be detached, the defence of the country muſt be left to new corps. Was this, he would aſk, conſiſtent with former declarations? It was unjuſt to thoſe who engaged for a different ſervice to comply with the votes of a majority. The meaſure was impolitic, becauſe it called upon an armed force to be a deliberative aſſembly, who might extend their deliberations to the choice of their own officers. No act had been done in which the Houſe had pledged itſelf on the Iriſh rebellion. The troops that were already ſent, had been ſent by virtue of his Majeſty's prerogative, and not by any act of the Houſe. When to crect a body of men were in a ſtate of rebellion, as appeared to be the caſe in Ireland, there was reaſon to believe that it was the effect of mal-adminiſtration. After taking a review of Iriſh politics ſince the recall of Earl Fitzwilliam to the preſent time. The hon. gentleman concluded by remarking, that the Houſe ought to have ſome information relative to the grounds of the conteſt, and the general ſtate of Ireland. Until the Houſe had ſatisfactory information on theſe points, he ſhould contend that the propoſition was unjuſt to individuals, repugnant to the principles of the militia laws, and incompatible with the ſafety of the country.

Mr M. A. Taylor ſaid he was convinced, from the ſpirit manifeſted by the militia on all occaſions, that there is no danger they would not hazard to preſerve the integrity of theſe realms; but he would aſk, were there not many officers who might not wiſh to embark in an expedition they never dreamt of

of. "The voluntary consent of individuals" would unavoidably become compulsory on all. For his own part, were he an officer, he would not go out of the country. A future opportunity might offer to state his objections more at large, but as no bill could justify the violation of a fundamental principle of the constitution, and a flagrant breach of faith to the country, he should give his decided negative to the address.

Sir Lawrence Palk was of opinion, that this measure not only militated against the constitution, but was highly injurious to the service to which he belonged. The regiment in which he held a commission, he understood, had made a tender of their service, without his knowing any thing of the matter. As a Member of Parliament, he felt it his duty to oppose the measure, though he assured the House, if the services of his regiment were accepted, he should most cheerfully accompany them.

Mr Pierrepont considered this proposition as a gross and flagrant violation of the constitution, and hoped Parliament would make a stand, and prevent its being carried into effect.

Mr Ryder admitted that the services of the militia were limited to Great Britain, but what were ministers to do? Offers of service had been made, and the militia conceived that the most effectual mode of acting in the defence of this country, was to assist in suppressing the rebellion in the sister kingdom; a rebellion the most alarming in its nature, and the most dangerous in its consequences, that ever happened. The necessity of crushing it by prompt and vigorous measures was obvious. If suffered to extend, the difficulty would be increased, and the event doubtful. Government had done what could be done: as many regular soldiers had been sent as could be spared. With respect to the reluctance of officers to go, he asked, were they exposed to greater hazard than those of equal rank and fortune in the regulars? He denied that there was any compulsion, and contended that, in accepting the offers of service, Government only gave an opportunity for a display of that zeal and attachment for the interests of their country, which the militia had manifested on all occasions.

Lord W. Russel deprecated the principle of this measure. He considered it as an attempt to abolish the militia laws, and to substitute a code directly opposite. He should object to the address, because it called on the House to sanction the measures which had driven Ireland into open rebellion.

Mr Banks said, he thought the measure reprehensible. In his view of the subject, the urgency of the occasion did not justify a violation of the constitution. The House ought to recollect, that we had an army in Portugal. Why not withdraw that army? If imperious necessity required it, it was incumbent upon ministers to avail themselves of their service, in preference to lending them to an ally. He particularly objected to their being sent as militia, and wished that some means might be devised for forming a corps distinct from that body. He concluded by moving an amendment, by leaving out great part of the address, and representing to his Majesty, that the House was not prepared to come to a resolution on the message.

The Secretary at War expressed more surprise at the amendment proposed by his hon. friend, than what had fallen from the gentlemen who had given the measure their decided opposition. The Noble Lord, he said, had let the cat out of the bag, for he had told the House that he did not wish to have the rebellion in Ireland suppressed, (a cry of No, No!) or something equivalent. He deprecated the expression—"embrue their hands in the blood of our fellow-subjects," which implied a guilty shedding of blood. In a case of open rebellion, it could not be considered in that light. In reply to the assertion, that the militia was a constitutional controul on the standing army, he remarked, that if the principle was to be carried to a considerable extent, the objection would equally apply to a reduction of the militia, without a proportionate diminution of the regular army. No documents beyond what were daily received from Ireland were, in his opinion, necessary to be communicated; and as to the expediency of the measure, he knew of no two stages of warfare that came so near as the suppression of rebellion in Ireland, and the defence of this country. The defence of Ireland, he maintained, was the

the defence of England, and inferred, that there could be no violation of the ſpirit of the militia laws to accept of voluntary offers of ſervice. He highly diſapproved of Mr Banks' amendment, becauſe delay might be fatal, at a moment when ſo much depended upon prompt and vigorous exertions.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, he agreed to the amendment moſt cordially; the diſturbances in Ireland had been occaſioned by the machinations of corrupt and evil miniſters, who had left Ireland a prey to faction, and eſtabliſhed a ſyſtem of torture. Mr Sheridan again expatiated upon the ſtate of Ireland, previous to the arrival of Earl Fitzwilliam; the unanimity and content during his continuance; and ſaid, that the rebellion commenced from his departure. Soon after this period, thirty or forty thouſand of diſtreſſed poor were thrown out of employment; not leſs than twenty-five or thirty thouſand poor were in want of bread, and a ſubſcription was raiſed to relieve them. This rebellion was not occaſioned by French principles, or by Jacobin principles, as gentlemen on that ſide were continually crying out. Theſe diſtreſſed people had no deſire for a French government, they had only an objection to be famiſhed.—"Moreover, ſaid Mr Sheridan, where is the Engliſhman who can wiſh to ſee Ireland a poſt or province of France?"—An hon. gentleman (Mr Windham), in reply to his hon. friend's arguments, had denied that it was a conſtitutional thing that the militia ſhould be kept to hold the King's forces in check, and had himſelf argued that the Crown had the power of diminiſhing the number of the militia. In this argument the hon. gentleman had betrayed the moſt perfect ignorance of the conſtitution of the militia. The fact was, that every county muſt find a certain number of militiamen as the law now ſtood, and the Crown could not get rid of them, but they would remain as they ſtood by law. With regard to what had been ſaid relative to voluntary ſervice, it was not, nor could it be a voluntary ſervice. Mr Sheridan next touched upon the conſpiracies, and ramifications of conſpiracies, which it was ſaid the trials at Maidſtone would develope, and and wiſhed to know if Adminiſtration had accepted of all theſe offers of ſervice which had been made, and might be relied on in this trying emergency; and have precautions been taken for providing any ſubſtitute for that force which was now to be ſent out of the country? So far from encouraging thoſe offers which had been made from gentlemen who might be confided in, the conduct of his Majeſty's miniſters had been the very reverſe. After rejecting theſe, ſaid Mr Sheridan, what confidence ought to be repoſed in them, and what colour ought to be put upon their actions? He concluded by declaring, that the force wanted would be very inadequate for Ireland; for when the maſs of the people in any country was againſt its Government, the preſumption was, that the Government was in the wrong; he therefore agreed with the amendment.

Mr Dundas had no idea that he would have found it neceſſary to have riſen on the preſent occaſion, believing that the neceſſity of the meaſure would have immediately ſanctioned the addreſs on the ſubject of the meſſage: He would, however, recur to the moſt eſſential part of the argument advanced by Mr Sheridan—"that he did not wiſh to ſee Ireland a poſt or province of France." To this ſentiment Mr Dundas gave his moſt cordial concurrence. The Hon. Gentleman, therefore, muſt either abandon his poſition, or ſupport the addreſs now before the Houſe; becauſe, if his argument meant any thing at all, it meant that the addreſs was founded in found policy. If, however, the Hon. Gentleman wiſhed to ſupport the arguments of his friends who appeared hoſtile to the meaſure, he muſt retract the obſervations to which every man who wiſhed well to the intereſt of both countries would cheerfully concur. Mr Dundas confeſſed, that he was not preſent when the militia eſtabliſhment was brought forward, but thus far he knew of the conſtitution, reſpecting which certain gentlemen had expreſſed their fears, that he was convinced the ſpirit of the laws now alluded to were deſigned for the good of the country.—If, therefore, they were deſigned for the good of the State, the preſent motion called for their unanimous concurrence, its tendency being to cruſh rebellion, and to reſtore that peace and tranquillity, without which no ſociety could be happy.

py. Some gentlemen had made an invidious diſtinction between the militia and the regular troops. Every good man would avoid any ſuch compariſon. If, however, any difference was to be made, the ſervices ought to be diſtinguiſhed, when both deſcriptions would be found highly meritorious. The ſuppreſſion of the rebellion in Ireland was connected with the exiſtence of our conſtitution—connected with every thing that was dear to us as an independent nation. So juſtly was the meaſure impreſſed on his mind, that he had conſtantly recommended to ſend every corps which could be ſpared to Ireland. It had been aſked, if 12,000 men were adequate to deſtroy the ſpirit of rebellion? He could not, as he had already mentioned, aſcertain what would be adequate, but he was convinced, that this number, in addition to the regulars, would be attended with the moſt ſalutary effect. Delay, on ſuch an occaſion, was exceedingly dangerous; but by the rapidity in the operations, the meaſure appeared to inſure every ſucceſs.

Mr Sheridan wiſhed to explain. When the Right Hon. Gentleman quoted his obſervation, that he never wiſhed to ſee Ireland a port or province of France, he ought to have given the whole of the ſentence. He had certainly ſaid ſo, but he had added, that Ireland could not be preſerved without conciliation—without the affections of the people.

Mr Tierney began by ſaying, that if there was a Miniſter, who ought to have come to the Houſe in ſackcloth and aſhes, it was the Right Hon. Gentleman: who, after five years, had reduced us to this ſtate of peril. The conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman certainly required ſome explanation. He had brought a meſſage to the Houſe without ſtating the cauſe and neceſſity of ſuch a meaſure. No man whatever was a greater enemy to a plot in favour of France than he was. No man can look without horror and deteſtation at the preſent ambition of France. Mr Tierney ſaid, that at one time he ſaw a plan to emancipate millions. It was then that he rejoiced and wiſhed well to France; but he had now found the the moſt unbounded ambition to gratify the avarice and ambition of a few.—But this, Mr Tierney ſaid, was not the queſtion before the Houſe. What muſt be the conduct of that Miniſter, who, after diminiſhing the regular forces of the kingdom, comes forward and lays his unhallowed hands upon the militia, the pride and natural defence of the country.—The act expreſſly ſays, that they ſhall not go out of the kingdom. Such an act was thought eſſentially neceſſary for the conſtitution; and if ſuch act compels every man to take an oath that he ſhould not go out of the kingdom, why ſhould any Miniſter attempt to violate the ſolemn engagement? Why not ſend for our troops from Portugal? Can ſuch a ſervice improve our militia?—No; they will return from Ireland improved in nothing but plunder and murder, which habits may bring many of them to an untimely end.—Mr Tierney entered on a warm defence and panegyric of the Duke of Bedford; and, after general obſervations of a ſimilar nature, in which he ſtigmatized the Government of Ireland as the moſt ſcandalous and diſgraceful that had ever brought any country to ruin, he concluded by oppoſing the addreſs.

Sir W. Pulteney was for the addreſs.

A diviſion took place, when there appeared in favour of the addreſs,

Ayes, 118—Noes, 47—Majority, 71.

The addreſs was then drawn up, and a deputation appointed to take his Majeſty's pleaſure when he would be pleaſed to receive the ſame.

A meſſage from the Lords brought a bill to enable his Majeſty to accept the voluntary ſervices of part of the militia, to which they deſired the concurrence of the Houſe.

The bill was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.—Adjourned.

20. *Mr Dundas* laid before the Houſe copies of letters from the Commanders of a number of militia regiments offering their ſervices in Ireland.

The order of the day was then read for the ſecond reading of the bill for enabling his Majeſty to ſend, for a limited time, a certain number of militia regiments to Ireland.

Mr Jeykll ſaid, that he ſhould feel it his duty to oppoſe it in every ſtage. Though much ſurpriſe had been expreſſed by ſome of his friends, he confeſſed that he felt none, for he had ſeen for five years many unconſtitutional

proceedings. He had ſeen the Habeas Corpus ſuſpended almoſt by acclamation. He had ſeen a blow given to the ſecurity of property, by the claim made upon it of a tenth; and, within a week, he had ſeen an attempt to ſtifle the liberty of the preſs. The bill abounded with equities, which, if he functioned the bill, he was alſo obliged to function. It ſtated, that there was a wicked and unnatural rebellion in Ireland; and this was the firſt way that he knew of it as a member of Parliament: it was the only way that it was communicated to the Houſe. How did he know that it was not a reſiſtance which the people of Ireland had a right to maintain? [Here was a call of Order.] The Hon. Member ſaid, he would not be deterred from ſpeaking his ſentiments; he would not give way to a falſe delicacy and again repeated his propoſition.

Mr Secretary Dundas moved to enforce the ſtanding orders, and all ſtrangers were immediately excluded.

After a debate of ſome time, the Houſe divided.

For the ſecond reading 43—Againſt it 11.

We underſtood that the bill was afterwards committed, read a third time and paſſed.

21. The bill to allow rock ſalt to be imported into a particular place in Scotland was preſented.

The Houſe, in a Committee, went through the additional Exchequer bills, Scotch diſtillery, ſtamp duty, and ſeveral other bills.

22. The order for excluding ſtrangers being again enforced,

Lord George Cavendiſh, we are told, moved the following reſolutions, which were ſeconded by *Lord John Ruſſel*:

1. Reſolved, That whenever this Houſe is called upon to vote ſupplies of men or money, to be provided by levies and taxes on our conſtituents, it is our right and duty to watch over and controul the purpoſes to which they are to be applied.

2. Reſolved, That this Houſe is ready to make every exertion in its power to enable his Majeſty to repreſs and ſubdue all inſurrections and rebellion againſt his lawful authority; truſting that his Majeſty will temper acts of neceſſary ſeverity with mercy, and never loſe ſight of that equitable and protecting policy, which, by the redreſs of all real grievances, may ſecure to him the loyalty, confidence, and affection of his people

3. Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that, although at all times we ſhall be ready, by all juſt means, to maintain the unity of the Britiſh Empire, and our connection with Ireland as an integral part of that Empire, yet we never can believe that it is his Majeſty's with to ſupport or countenance the principle of permanently governing that country as a conquered and hoſtile country; a principle no leſs contrary to the fundamental maxims of univerſal juſtice, than to the mutual intereſts of the two kingdoms.

4. Reſolved, That in the opinion of this Houſe, it is the duty of his Majeſty's miniſters to adviſe his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to repeat the recommendation he made through the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Legiſlature of that kingdom in 1793, "ſeriouſly to conſider the ſituation of the Iriſh Catholics, and to conſider it with liberality, for the purpoſe of ſtrengthening and cementing a general union of ſentiment among all the claſſes and deſcriptions of his Majeſty's ſubjects, in ſupport of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution."

5. Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that ſuch perſons as have uniformly, and on all occaſions, expreſſed their diſapprobation of meaſures of conceſſion and conciliation, and under whoſe adminiſtration his Majeſty's kingdom of Ireland has been reduced to a ſituation ſo imminently dangerous to the general intereſts, happineſs, and power of the whole Empire, cannot be effectual channels of his Majeſty's royal grace and beneficent intentions towards their fellow ſubjects.

Mr Canning moved the order of the day.

Dr Lawrence, *Mr Fox*, *Mr Dundas*, *Mr Grant*, *Mr Serjeant Adair*, and *Mr Wilberforce* ſpoke; after which the Houſe divided at three o'clock in the morning,

For the order of the day 212
Againſt it 66

Mr Fox then moved the following reſolution:—

Reſolved, That this Houſe, underſtanding it to be a matter of public notoriety, that the ſyſtem of coercion has been enforced in Ireland with a rigour

ſhock-

shocking to humanity, and particularly that scourges and other tortures have been employed for the purpose of extorting confessions, a practice justly held in abhorrence in every civilized part of the world, is of opinion, that an immediate stop should be put to practices so disgraceful to the British name; and that our best hopes of restoring permanent tranquillity to Ireland must arise from a change of system, as far as depends on the Executive Government, together with a removal from their stations of those persons by whose advice those atrocities have been perpetrated; and with regard to whom, the afflicted people of Ireland can feel no sentiments but those of resentment and terror.

Mr Sheridan supported the motion.—The House divided,

Ayes 64.—Noes 202.

25. *Mr Tierney* asked the Secretary of State, whether the House were to be favoured with an Indian budget this year or not?

Mr Secretary Dundas said they had had one budget already; but owing to an accident, over which he could not have any controul, it was out of his power to bring forward another. [This was understood to allude to the loss of a packet.]

29. A message from his Majesty commanding the attendance of the Commons in the House of Peers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 26. The House met this day, when the royal assent was given by commission to the bill for authorising the raising of 200,000l. on Exchequer bills; the land tax qualification Commissioners bill; the bill for augmenting the number of the Field and other Officers in the militia; and the bill for the more speedy manning of his Majesty's navy, by suspending protections for a limited time; and to 40 private bills. The Commissioners were the Chancellor, Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Spencer. The House received several bills from the Commons, and adjourned till Thursday next.

TAX ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

June 5. *Lord Kinnoul* said, it was with concern he saw a measure like the present brought forward, which went to lessen those honourable distinctions that were so necessary in society, and would tend to create the greatest confusion in the official authorities that existed in England and in Scotland, the latter of which he had some connection with.—He did not mean to attempt to offer any clause to the bill; but he thought it necessary to say, that he would refuse to himself the right of delivering his sentiments on the bill at some future period.

Lord Grenville agreed with the Noble Lord, in the propriety of keeping up all the distinctions of rank. But he could not conceive how any alteration in the present bill, which did not attack those distinctions, could be necessary; and the Noble Lord must perceive that it was foreign to the rules of this House to introduce any regulation into a Tax bill.

The bill then went through the Committee.—Adjourned.

8. *Lord Grenville* moved the order of the day for the second reading of the land tax redemption bill; upon which

The Earl of Carnarvon rose to oppose it. A measure of such serious importance, in his mind, required some explanation to justify it.

Lord Grenville thought it sufficient to rest the merits of the measure on the evident advantages which, he contended, must result from it to the public at large, and to such individuals as should chuse to redeem their land tax.

The Earl of Suffolk observed, that it seemed now to be the fashion with Ministers to accumulate on the landholder every possible burden.

The Earl of Liverpool said, the principle of the present bill went evidently to save the public between 300,000 and 400,000l. per annum.

Lord Thurlow observed, that it had been argued, that the principle of the bill went to gain for the public a sum of 400,000l. but he would ask, in what manner? There was not a single ground, a single detail of reasons or causes in the act, by which that saving was to be effected. It was also contended, that it went to the general relief of the country, but how? The answer was a matter of speculation alone. There could not exist, in his mind, any requisition for the benefit of the public, which did not completely surmount every prejudice; but that was far from being the case with the present bill. He opposed the measure from his judgment and his conscience, and viewing it

it in every possible point of light, he did not hesitate to pronounce it unjust and dangerous. One great objection was founded on its inequality, for in some cases a person would be compelled to sell one fifth of his property, while, in others, he would not be obliged to part with more than a twentieth. Another objection arose from the power given to the trustees, not to the purchase of land, which was undefined. There was a great deal of right and justice in the consideration of the bill. His Lordship then entered at some length into the legal consideration of different clauses in the bill, which he pointedly considered, and concluded with declaring his disapprobation of the measure.

Lord Grenville said, he would content himself with stating the merits of the following short propositions, which required nothing but the simple process of arithmetic to prove their truth; namely, that the measure was as advantageous to individuals as it would prove beneficial to the public; when the bill went into a Committee, he had a few other observations to make, which would substantiate his assertions to the general satisfaction of the House.

The question was then put, and the House divided,

Contents 13—Proxies 13—Non Contents 7.

12. *Lord Grenville* presented a message from his Majesty—for which *See* the House of Commons, p. 474. His Lordship was then proceeding to move an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, when

Earl Suffolk rose, and requested the Noble Secretary of State to communicate to the House some idea of the object of the message. The most alarming intelligence was, he understood, this day received from Ireland; and it was desirable that the Noble Secretary should throw out some hint of its nature, that the House might be somewhat enabled to make up their mind on the subject.

Earl Grenville said, as to the message he had not delivered, he could not see any necessary connection between it and the affairs of Ireland.

Earl Suffolk was surprised to hear the Noble Lord say, when the British empire stood in so perilous a situation. Was the country to be deprived of the advice of the Grand Council of the nation on an emergency so critical, *Rege-*

rente bello, and when the most serious consequences were on the eve of taking place? It ill became Ministers, who had brought all those calamities on the kingdom, to resist granting information for which the House and the people at large were so nearly concerned there.

Lord Grenville replied, it was impossible the information could be given by the Lord Mayor, he apprehended, more than the advice they may have given his Majesty, but them should not bind them to defend the measure the advice they were likewise to give.

13. *The Duke of Leinster* moved in the House, that he intended to move forward a motion, respecting the present state of Ireland, on Friday next.

14. Soon after the Duke of Leinster had entered the House,

Lord Viscount Stopford rose, and moved that the standing order of the House, for the exclusion of strangers be forthwith put in execution; and he hoped their Lordships would enforce that order effectually, by rebuking that person who may publish a misguided account of any debate which might arise in the House that night, however it might affect himself.

The Duke of Leinster then brought forward his promised motion, relative to the state of Ireland, which was seconded by the Duke of Devonshire.

After a long debate, a division took place, when there appeared in favour of the Duke of Leinster's motion,

Their present all Proxy — 7

Against it, present 52 Proxies — 7

Majority against the motion 52

At 11 o'clock the House adjourned till Monday.

16. In consequence of the [illegible] the execution of the [illegible] forced, we can only give the [illegible] of the bulletins from this [illegible]

17. *The Earl of Bellomont* moved, and was seconded by the [illegible]

That an humble address be [illegible] to his Majesty, to [illegible] to his Majesty the humble advice and request of this House, that he would be graciously pleased to take into his royal consideration the calamitous state of his kingdom of Ireland; and that which, under the blessings of Divine Providence, the rebellion now raging in

that kingdom shall have been suppressed, such a system of conciliation may be adopted, as may tend most effectually and most speedily to restore to that afflicted country the blessings of peace and good government: And also to impower his Majesty, in the administration of the affairs of Ireland, to employ such persons as may possess the confidence of the people, and ensure to them the permanence of a just and lenient system of government.

Against it 34, and 17 proxies—total 51—18 voted for it, and 3 proxies, making 21 against 51.

The Duke of Bedford then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House, understanding it to be a matter of public notoriety, that the system of coercion has been enforced in Ireland with a rigour shocking to humanity, and particularly that scourges and other tortures have been employed for the purpose of extorting confessions, a practice justly held in abhorrence in every part of the (civilized) world, and that "houses and buildings have been set fire to—a mode of punishment that can tend only to the most pernicious consequences, and that seldom or ever fall on the guilty, but, on the contrary, on the landlord, the wife and children of the criminals, who, however iniquitous the husband or father, ought always to be spared and protected;" is of opinion, that an immediate stop should be put to practices so disgraceful to the British name, and that our best hopes of restoring permanent tranquillity to Ireland must arise from a change of system, as far as regards the Executive Government, together with a removal from stations of those persons by whose advice those atrocities have been perpetrated, and with regard to whom the afflicted people of Ireland can feel no sentiments but those of resentment and horror.

After a debate which lasted till ten o'clock, the House divided,

Contents 17—Proxies 3
Not Contents 44—Proxies 19

28. This day the Royal Assent was given, by virtue of a Commission from his Majesty.

1. To an act for the better protection of the trade of this kingdom, and for granting new and additional duties of customs on goods imported and exported, and the tonnage of certain ships entering outwards or inwards, to or from foreign ports, until the signing of the preliminary articles of peace.

2. An act for raising an additional sum of money by loans or Exchequer bills.

3. An act for transferring the management of the toll duties to the Commissioners of Excise, and for granting duties and drawbacks thereon.

4. An act for explaining and amending certain acts relating to the stamp duties.

5. An act to explain and amend an act respecting the duties upon male servants, carriages, horses, mules, and dogs.

6. An act for abolishing certain offices in the customs, and regulating certain other offices therein, and for applying the fees which have been received from vacant offices towards the augmentation of the superannuation fund.

7. An act to prevent the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing of newspapers, and papers of a like nature, by persons not known, and for regulating the printing and publishing of such papers.

8. An act more effectually to prevent, during the war, persons being his Majesty's subjects, from voluntarily repairing to or remaining in France.

9. An act to amend an act for establishing regulations respecting aliens.

10. An act for regulating the shipping and carrying of slaves from the coast of Africa.

And to several English road bills.

29. His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, and the Commons being come, his Majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to

1. An act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of one million for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

2. An act for raising the sum of three millions by loans or Exchequer bills.

3. An act to revive and continue, until the tenth of April 1799, and amend an act, passed in the last session, for granting to his Majesty additional duties on distilleries; and for granting to his Majesty certain additional duties on spirits distilled for consumption; and a duty on unmalted grain used in dis-

diſtilleries in Scotland, and for altering and amending certain other acts of Parliament for the regulation of diſtilleries in Scotland.

4. An act for aſcertaining the duty payable on taxed carts.

5. An act for the regulation of the provisional force of cavalry.

6. An act for the better ſecurity and defence of Liverpool.

29. At four o'clock his Majeſty arrived at the houſe in ſtate, and being ſeated on the throne, a meſſage was ſent to command the attendance of the Houſe of Commons, who appeared at the bar, with their Speaker at their head.

The Speaker then addreſſed himſelf to his Majeſty, obſerving, that by the exertions which Parliament had continued to make throughout the courſe of the ſeſſion, the dignity and independence of the country had been effectually preſerved. They had ſhewn themſelves ready, cheerfully to yield any objects of temporary convenience; and he reflected with pride and pleaſure on the manifeſtations made, by all deſcriptions of his Majeſty's ſubjects, of their loyalty, zeal, and public ſpirit. The unexampled taxes of the year, and the great voluntary contributions, muſt convince the enemy how empty were their menaces of invaſion, and how vain their hopes of injuring our commerce, or deſtroying our reſource.—and that all their attempts will be ineffectual againſt the maritime ſtrength, the liberties, and independence of a free and enlightened people. He concluded by ſtating, that he had brought up ſome bills, to which he humbly requeſted his Majeſty's aſſent.

His Majeſty then concluded the ſeſſion with the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By the meaſures adopted during the preſent ſeſſion, you have amply fulfilled the ſolemn and unanimous aſſurances which I received from you at its commencement.

"The example of your firmneſs and conſtancy has been applauded and followed by my ſubjects in every rank and condition of life; a ſpirit of voluntary and ardent exertion, diffuſed through every part of the kingdom, has ſtrengthened and confirmed our internal ſecurity: the ſame ſentiments have continued to animate my troops of every deſcription; and my fleets have met the menaces of invaſion by blocking up our enemies in all their principal ports.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"The extenſive and equitable ſcheme of contribution, by which ſo large a proportion of our expences will be defrayed within the year, has defeated the expectations of thoſe who had vainly hoped to exhauſt our means, and to deſtroy our public credit. You have been enabled to avail yourſelves of rather reſources from a commerce increaſed in extent and vigour, notwithſtanding the difficulties of war, and have had the ſingular ſatisfaction of deriving, at the ſame moment, large additional aid from individual exertions of unexampled zeal, liberality, and patriotiſm.

"The proviſion which has been made for the redemption of the land tax is alſo a ſyſtem which, in its progreſſive operation, may produce the happieſt conſequences, by the increaſe of our reſources, the extinction of our debt, and the ſupport of public credit.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The deſigns of the diſaffected, carried on in concert with our inveterate enemies, have been unremittingly purſued, but have been happily and effectually counteracted in this kingdom, by the general zeal and loyalty of my ſubjects.

"In Ireland they have broken out in the moſt criminal acts of open rebellion. Every effort has been employed on my part to ſubdue this dangerous ſpirit, which is equally hoſtile to the intereſts and ſafety of every part of the Britiſh empire. I cannot too ſtrongly commend the unſhaken fidelity and valour of my regular, fencible, and militia troops in Ireland; and that determined ſpirit, with which my yeomanry and volunteer forces of that kingdom have ſtood forward in the defence of the lives and properties of their fellow-ſubjects, and in ſupport of the lawful government.

"The ſtriking and honourable proof of alacrity and public ſpirit, which ſo many of my fencible and militia regiments in this kingdom have manifeſted on this occaſion, has already received the fulleſt teſtimony of the approbation of Parliament.

"This conduct, perfectly ſo honourable

nourable to the individuals, affords the ſtrongeſt pledge both of the military ardour which actuates this valuable part of our national defence, and of their affectionate concern for the ſafety and happineſs of Ireland, which are eſſentially connected with the general intereſts of the Britiſh empire.

"With the advantage of this ſupport, and after the diſtinguiſhed and important ſucceſs which has recently attended the operation of my arms againſt the principal force of the rebels, I truſt the time is faſt approaching, when thoſe, now ſeduced from their allegiance, will be brought to a juſt ſenſe of the guilt they have incurred, and will entitle themſelves to forgiveneſs, and to that protection which it is my conſtant wiſh to afford to every claſs and condition of my ſubjects, who manifeſt their deſire to pay a due obedience to the laws.

"This temporary interruption of tranquility, and all its attendant calamities, muſt be attributed to thoſe pernicious principles which have been induſtriouſly propagated in that country, and which, wherever they have prevailed, have never failed to produce the moſt diſaſtrous effects.

"With ſuch warnings before us, ſenſible of the danger which we are called on to repel, and of the bleſſings we have to preſerve, let us continue firmly united in a determined reſiſtance to the deſigns of our enemies, and in the defence of that conſtitution which has been found by experience to inſure to us, in ſo eminent a degree, public liberty, national ſtrength, and the ſecurity and comfort of all claſſes of the community.

"It is only by perſeverence in this line of conduct, that we can hope, under the continuance of that Divine protection which we have ſo abundantly experienced, to conduct this arduous conteſt to a happy iſſue, and to maintain, undiminiſhed, the ſecurity, honour, and laſting proſperity of the country."

After this, the *Lord Chancellor*, in his Majeſty's name, prorogued the Parliament till the 4th of Auguſt next.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

ACCOUNT OF THE REBELLION IN IRELAND.

(*Continued from page* 427.)

The following is the Publication put forth by the Roman Catholics.

THE underſigned, Roman Catholics of Ireland, feel themſelves earneſtly called on to remonſtrate with ſuch of the deluded people of that perſuaſion, as are now engaged in open rebellion againſt his Majeſty's government, on the wicked tendency and conſequences of the conduct which they have purſued. They apprehend, with equal horror and concern, that ſuch deluded men, in addition to the crime committed againſt the allegiance which they owe to his Majeſty, have in ſome inſtances attempted to give to their deſigns a colour of zeal for the religion which they profeſs!—The underſigned profeſs equally with them the Roman Catholic religion:—ſome of them are Biſhops of that perſuaſion; others are heads of the leading families who profeſs that religion, and others are men of the ſame perſuaſion, who, by an honourable induſtry, have, under the conſtitution now ſought to be ſubverted, raiſed themſelves to a ſituation which affords them, in the moſt extenſive ſenſe, all the comforts of life. The underſigned of each deſcription concur in entreating ſuch of the deluded, who have taken up arms againſt the eſtabliſhed government, or entered into engagements tending to that effect, to return to their allegiance—and by relinquiſhing the treaſonable plans in which they are engaged, to entitle themſelves to that mercy which their lawful governors anxiouſly wiſh to extend to them: A contrary conduct will inevitably ſubject them to loſs of life and property, and expoſe their families to ſtarving and beggary—whilſt at the ſame time it will throw on the religion of which they profeſs to be the advocates, the moſt indelible ſtain: On this point, the unfortunately deluded will do well to conſider, whether the true intereſts and honour

of

of the Roman Catholic religion are likely to be most considered by the Bishops of that persuasion—by the ancient families who profess that religion, and who have resisted every temptation to relinquish it—by men who at once professing it, and submitting to the present constitution, have arrived at a state of affluence which mollifies every wish; or by a set of desperate and profligate men, availing themselves of the want of education and experience in those whom they seek to use as instruments for gratifying their own wicked and interested views.—At all events, the undersigned feel themselves bound to rescue their names, and as far as in them lies, the religion which they profess, from the ignominy which such would incur from an acquiescence in such criminal and irreligious conduct; and they hesitate not to declare, that the accomplishment of the views of the deluded of their persuasion, if effected, must be effected by the downfal of the clergy—of the ancient families—and respectable commercial men of the Roman Catholic religion.

The undersigned individuals of each of which description, hereby publicly declare their determination to stand or fall with the present existing constitution.

Signed by several Peers, and a long list of Roman Catholic Priests, and other persons of that persuasion.

Whitehall, June 2.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, has been received by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

Dublin Castle, May 29.

My Lord, I have only time to inform your Grace, that I learn from General Dundas, that the rebels in the Curragh of Kildare have laid down their arms, and delivered up a number of their leaders.

By a dispatch I have this instant received, I have the further pleasure of acquainting your Grace, that Sir James Duff, who, with infinite alacrity and address, has opened the communication with Limerick, (that with Cork being already open) had arrived at Kildare whilst the rebels had possession of it, completely routed them, and taken the place. I have the honour to be, &c. CAMDEN.

P. S. The South is entirely quiet, and the rebels in the neighbourhood of Dublin are submitting and delivering up their arms.

Dublin Castle, May 29.

Official Report from Major General Sir J. Duff, dated Monasterevan, May 29.

I marched from Limerick on Sunday morning with sixty dragoons, the Dublin militia, their field pieces, with two cericle guns, to open the communication with Dublin, which I looked of the utmost importance to get [illegible]. By means of cars for the artillery, I reached this place in [illegible] hours. I am now, at seven o'clock this morning, (Monday) marching to surround the town of Kildare, the head quarters of the rebels, with [illegible] of artillery, one hundred and forty dragoons, and three hundred infantry. I have left the whole country behind me perfectly quiet, and well protected by means of the troops and yeomanry corps. I hope to be able to forward this to you by the mail coach which I will detect to Naas. I am sufficiently strong. You may depend on my prudence and success. My guns are well manned, and the troops in high spirits. The cruelties that have been committed on some of the officers and men have exasperated them to a great degree. Of my future operations I will endeavour to inform you. I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES DUFF.

Kilcullen Bridge, Two o'Clock, P.M.

P.S. We found the rebels retiring from the town, on our arrival, armed. We followed them with the dragoons. I sent one of the yeomen to tell them on laying down their arms, they should not be hurt. Unfortunately some of them fired on the troops. From this moment they were attacked on all sides. Nothing could stop the rage of the troops. I believe from two to three hundred of the rebels were killed. We have three men killed and several wounded. I am too much fatigued to enlarge. (Signed) J. DUFF.

Dublin Castle, June 2.

Accounts have been received from Major General Eustace at New Ross, stating, that Major General Fawcett having marched with a company of the Meath

Meath regiment from Duncannon Fort, this small force was surrounded by a very large body between Taghmon and Wexford, and defeated. General Fawcett effected his retreat to Duncannon Fort.

Accounts have also been received, that the rebels are in poſſeſſion of Wexford; but that a large force was marching to diſlodge them.

Dublin Caſtle, June 2.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Grace, that a diſpatch was this day received by Lieutenant General Lake from Colonel L'Eſtrange, of the King's county militia, which ſtates, that the town of Newton Barry had been attacked yeſterday morning by a very conſiderable body of rebels from Wagar Hill. They ſurrounded the town in ſuch a manner, that Colonel L'Eſtrange at firſt retreated, in order to collect his force. He then attacked the rebels; drove them through the town with great ſlaughter, and purſued them ſeveral miles, until night obliged him to return. Above 500 of the rebels were killed.

Col. L'Eſtrange's detachment conſiſted of 230 of the King's county militia, 17 dragoons, and about 100 yeomen. Col. L'Eſtrange ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the conduct of the troops, and gives much praiſe to Major Marly, who volunteered on the occaſion.

I have accounts from Mr Cornwall, that a picquet guard of his yeomen ſurpriſed, in the night, a party of rebels endeavouring to enter the county of Carlow, and completely defeated them. I have the honour to be, &c. CAMDEN.

Dublin Caſtle, June 3.

My Lord, Yeſterday a diſpatch was received from Major Gen. Loftus, conveying information from Lieut. Elliott, of the Antrim militia, that the troops in Gorey, conſiſting of thirty of the Antrim militia, a ſubaltern detachment of the North Cork, the Gorey yeomen cavalry, Ballykeen, and part of the Camolin cavalry, attacked the rebels at Ballycanoe, about three o'clock on the afternoon, defeated them, and killed above one hundred of them.

I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Grace that the city remains tranquil. The patience, the ſpirit, and continued exertions of the yeomanry are unequalled, and I cannot ſufficiently applaud the indefatigable zeal of Major Gen. Myres, who has undertaken the arrangement of them with a promptitude and ability which has been of the moſt eſſential advantage. I have the honour to be, &c. CAMDEN.

Dublin Caſtle, June 5.

Major Marly is juſt arrived from Major General Loftus, and brings an account that the Major General, finding that Col. Walpole's detachment had received a check, thought it prudent to move to Carnew, which he effected without the loſs of a man.

It appears that Col. Walpole had met with the main body of the rebels in a ſtrong poſt near Slievbuy Mountain; and having attacked them, he was unfortunately killed by a ſhot in the head in the beginning of the action, when his corps, being in a ſituation where it could not act with advantage, was forced to retire to Arklow. The loſs was fifty-four men killed and miſſing, and two ſix pounders. Capt. Stark, Capt. Armſtrong, and Capt. Duncan, were wounded, but not dangerouſly; and Sir Watkins William Wynne received a contuſion in the hand.

Dublin Caſtle, June 8.

My Lord, I am to acquaint your Grace, that early this morning Lieutenant General Lake received an expreſs from Major General Johnſon, dated the 5th inſt. at New Roſs. The Major General ſtates, that the rebels had on that morning attacked his poſition at New Roſs with a very numerous force, and with great impetuoſity, but that after a conteſt of ſeveral hours they were completely repulſed. The loſs of the rebels was prodigiouſly great: An iron gun, on a ſhip carriage, was taken, and late in the evening they retreated entirely to Carrig Byrne, leaving ſeveral iron ſhip guns not mounted.

General Johnſon ſtates, that too much praiſe cannot be given to the forces under his command; and that to Major General Eustace, and indeed to every individual, he was in the higheſt degree indebted for their ſpirited exertions.

The Major General ſeverely regrets the

the loſs of that brave officer, Lord Mountjoy, who fell early in the conteſt. A return of the killed and wounded of his Majeſty's forces has not been received, but it appears not to have been conſiderable. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) CAMDEN.

Dublin Caſtle, June 9.

MY LORD, It is with the utmoſt concern I acquaint your Grace an inſurrection has broken out in the county of Antrim; and in order to give your Grace the fulleſt information in my power, I inclose to you an extract of a letter received this morning by Lord Caſtlereagh from Major General Nugent. I am in great hope, from the numbers and ſpirit of the loyal in that part of the country, the inſurgents may be quickly checked. I have the honour to be, &c. CAMDEN.

Belfaſt, June 8.

MY LORD, I have the honour to report to your Lordſhip, that in conſequence of information which I received early yeſterday morning, of an intended inſurrection in the county of Antrim, having for its firſt object the ſeizure of the magiſtrates, who were to aſſemble that day in the town of Antrim, I apprehended ſeveral perſons in Belfaſt. I did not receive the intelligence early enough to prevent the inſurgents from taking poſſeſſion of Antrim, and I am not therefore acquainted with their firſt proceedings there, but I prevented many magiſtrates from leaving Belfaſt; and many others, being officers of yeomanry, on permanent duty, did not attend the meeting. I ordered the 64th regiment, and light battalion, and 100 of the light dragoons, under Colonel Clavering, and Lieutenant Colonel Lumley, with two 5½ inch howitzers, and two curricle ſix pounders, to proceed with the utmoſt diſpatch through Lisburn to Antrim. I alſo ordered from the garriſon 250 of the Monaghan militia, with Lieutenant Colonel Ker, and 50 of the 22d dragoons, together with the Belfaſt yeomanry cavalry, with Major Smith, to proceed under the command of Colonel Durham, with two curricle ſix pounders, through Carnony, and Temple-patrick to Antrim, to co-operate with the other detachment. The dragoons under Lieutenant Colonel Lumley having made the attack upon the town, without waiting for the light battalion, were fired upon from the windows of the houſes, and were conſequently obliged to retreat, with the loſs of, I am ſorry to add, three officers of that excellent regiment killed and wounded, and the two curricle ſix pounders. Col. Clavering, on his arrival near Antrim, finding the rebels pouring into that town in great force, very judiciouſly took poſt on a hill on the Liſburn ſide, and reported his ſituation to M.-Gen. Goldie. In the mean time Col. Durham, with his whole detachment, proceeded to within half a mile of Antrim, and, after a cannonade of half an hour, drove the inſurgents completely out of the town, and retook the two curricle guns, together with one braſs ſix pounder, very badly mounted, of which it ſeems the rebels had two, ſuppoſed to have been ſmuggled out of Belfaſt. The Colonel then proceeded, without the loſs of a man, through the town (which, for obvious reaſons, ſuffered much) to Shane's Caſtle and Randleſtown, in which direction the principal part of the rebels fled. He remains there ſtill for orders from me. Lord O'Neil, I am ſorry to ſay, is dangerouſly wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Leſlie of the Tay fencibles, reports to me, from Carrickfergus, that Lieutenant Small, with a detachment of twenty men of that corps, in the barrack at Larne, defended themſelves moſt gallantly againſt the attack of a numerous body, and maintained their poſt with the loſs of two killed and three wounded, including the Lieutenant. I have ordered them into headquarters at Carrickfergus. The Glenarm yeomanry (60 ſtrong) being alſo threatened by an attack, in the courſe of the day took poſſeſſion of Glenarm Caſtle, where they will maintain themſelves, if poſſible. Brigadier-General Knox, having heard of a party of the Toome yeomanry being made priſoners by the inſurgents, ſent to me very early this morning to offer to march by Toome Bridge, in the county of Antrim; which I have deſired him to do, in order to liberate Colonel Durham's detachment, and enable them to croſs the country on their return to Belfaſt.

Although the inſurrection has been pretty general in the county, I do not find they had much ſucceſs; but I have not yet received any reports from Ballycaſtle,

lycaſtle, Ballymena, Ballymaney, Portglenore, and other places in the northern parts, in which yeomanry are ſtationed. As my information led to a general riſing in the county of Down, I have been obliged to call in all the ſmall detachments of the York fenciples to Newton Ardes. Colonel Stapleton has every thing in readineſs to move at a moment's warning. The yeomanry are all on permanent duty throughout the counties of Down and Antrim; and I have diſtributed arms to 140 loyal men in Belfaſt, who will be attached to the Monaghan and Fifeſhire regiments, and thereby become very uſeful.—Offers of ſervice are very numerous.

I cannot cloſe this letter without expreſſing to your Lordſhip my entire approbation of the conduct of the troops of all deſcriptions in this part of the northern diſtrict. Their zeal and attention to their duties cannot be ſurpaſſed, and I truſt that, when occaſion offers, they will act in that concert which is ſo much to be wiſhed for in military ſervice. Lieutenant Colonel Lumley, I am afraid, is badly wounded in the leg; Cornet Duna is killed; and Lieutenant Murphy ſlightly wounded; all of the 22d dragoons. I underſtand, but not officially, that ſome yeomanry from Lord Hertford's eſtate (I believe the Dernaghy) were with the dragoons when they made the unſucceſsful attack on Antrim, and they retired to Antrim Caſtle, where they were relieved by Colonel Durham. Colonel Durham deſerves my warmeſt praiſe for his judicious and ſpirited conduct. He ſpeaks in high terms of the detachment under him, and particularly the Monaghan militia. The Rev. Steele Dickſon was taken up the night before laſt, and ſent priſoner here, where he will be confined in a place of ſafety, as well as many others, whom it is now neceſſary to apprehend. Your Lordſhip may depend upon my individual exertions in this unpleaſant conteſt; and as I am ably ſupported, I make no doubt that we ſhall prevent the rebels from gaining any advantages, and ultimately oblige them to return to their allegiance. I ſhall write again to-morrow ſhould any material event occur.

C. NUGENT, Major General.

Lord Viſcount Gosbrough, &c.

Dublin Caſtle, June 9.

MY LORD, I have the honour to incloſe herewith to your Grace farther particulars reſpecting the action at New Roſs, which have been received in a letter from Major General Johnſton to Lieutenant General Lake, of which I tranſmit your Grace an extract, with two returns annexed. I have the honour to be, &c. CAMDEN.

Extract of a Letter from Major General Johnſton to Lieutenant General Lake, dated at New Roſs, June 7.

I ſend you a return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the troops engaged on the 5th inſt. Their numbers, you will, I truſt, find not great, when you take into conſideration the numbers they were oppoſed to.

I likewiſe ſend a return of the ordnance, ammunition, and ſtandards, taken from the rebels. The number of killed cannot be aſcertained. In my former letter I was prevented by a preſſure of buſineſs doing juſtice to the merits of ſeveral officers, to whom I am highly indebted for their extraordinary exertions.

General Euſtace, Colonel Crawfurd, A. Q. M. G.; Lieut. Col. Stewart, 89th regiment, commanding light infantry; Maxwell, Donegal militia; Majors, Vandeleur, Clare militia; Veſey, county of Dublin militia; Madden, my aide-de-camp, and Major of Brigade Sandford, are entitled to my fulleſt praiſe. I ſhould not omit Lieut. Euſtace, the General's aid de-camp, who is a very promiſing young man. To Lieut. Col. Sir James Foulis, commanding the Mid-Lothian cavalry, and Capt. Irvine, commanding the detachment of the 5th and 9th dragoons, I am no leſs indebted.

I cannot ſay too much in favour of Capt. Bloomfield, R. H. artillery, and Capt. Thornhill, commanding the Royal Iriſh flying artillery, whoſe very great exertions contributed very eſſentially to our ſucceſs. We had a great loſs in Colonel Lord Mountjoy. Capt. Tottenham, yeoman cavalry, and Capt. Boyd, with the ſtaff of his corps, have rendered me every poſſible aſſiſtance. In making mention of theſe particulars, I would not with you to ſuppoſe I do not feel myſelf much indebted to every individual, a very few excepted.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the troops engaged at New Ross on the 5th of June.

Killed—1 colonel, 1 cornet, 1 quarter-maſter, 4 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, and 81 rank and file. Alſo 54 horſes.

Wounded—1 captain, 57 rank and file. Alſo 5 horſes.

Miſſing—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 2 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 72 rank and file, and 2 ſtaffs.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Colonel Lord Mountjoy, county of Dublin militia, killed; Cornet Ludwell, 5th dragoons, killed; Capt. Sinclair, Donegal militia, wounded. Capt. Warburton and Lieut. Hunter, Queen's county militia, miſſing; Lieut. Harſtock, Kilkenny militia, miſſing; Lieut. Blake and Lieut. Miller, of the 89th, attached to the light battalion, miſſing; Quarter-maſter Hay, of Mid-Lothian fencibles, killed.

HENRY JOHNSON, Maj. Gen.

Return of ordnance, &c. taken from the rebels in the action of the 5th of June. No.

6-inch howitzer on ſlip carriage	1
Iron four pounder on ſlip carriage	1
Swivels - - -	14
Iron three pounder -	1
Iron two pounder -	1
Total	18

24 ſtand of different ſizes.

An immenſity of pikes, which were broken as ſoon as taken.

Alſo trumpets, likewiſe deſtroyed.

A variety of headboards and colours.

HENRY JOHNSON, Maj. Gen.

Dublin Caſtle, June 10.

MY LORD, I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your Grace, that yeſterday evening a very large body of the Wexford rebels was driven back with great loſs, from their attack upon Major General Needham's poſt at Arklow.

The incloſed extract from the Major General's letter to Lieutenant General Lake will furniſh your Grace with the details of this important advantage. I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Arklow, June 10.*

About three o'clock, P. M. yeſterday, the rebel army preſented itſelf at my out poſt in very great numbers.

They approached from Coolgreany road, and along the Sand Hills on the ſhore, in two immenſe columns, while the whole of the intermediate ſpace embracing my entire front was crowded by a rabble, armed with pikes and fire arms, and bearing down upon me without any regular order. The poſition I had choſen was a very ſtrong one in front of the barrack. As ſoon as the rebels approached within a ſhort diſtance, we opened a heavy fire of grape, which did as much execution as from the nature of the ground and the ſtrong fences of which they poſſeſſed themſelves, could have been expected. This continued inceſſantly from ſix until half paſt eight o'clock, when the enemy deſiſted from their attack, and fled in diſorder on every ſide. The numbers killed have not been aſcertained. Our loſs is inconſiderable, and no officer is wounded. A principal leader is among the ſlain.

Colonel Sir W. W. Wynne, with ſome of the 4th dragoon guards and 5th dragoons, and part of his own regiment, and the yeomanry, charged the rebels moſt gallantly, and routed a ſtrong column of them attempting to gain the town by the beach. Colonel Maxwell offered his ſervices to charge ſome horſe in his front, near the end of the action, and effected it moſt handſomely, and without loſs. Colonel Skerrot of the Durham fencibles, on whom the brunt of the action fell, acted in the moſt ſpirited and determined manner, as did alſo Colonel Gillespie, who commanded the Antrim, and covered the road on my right. The coolneſs and good conduct of Colonel Kingſton of the Armagh, does him infinite credit, and it is with the moſt real ſatisfaction I add, that the zeal and ſpirited conduct of the yeomanry corps were every thing I could wiſh.

To Lieutenant Colonel Blackwood, of the late 33d, and Lieutenant Colonel Cloghorn, of the Meath, who did me the honour to ſerve with me upon this occaſion, I am indebted for moſt eſſential ſervices, and I am happy in having to acknowledge my obligations to them both; and of the ſpirited exertions of Mr Whaley, I cannot ſpeak too highly.

I muſt, in juſtice to my aid de camp Capt. Moore of the 4th dragoon guards, and Major of Brigade Capt. Needham of 5th dragoons, mention their great alertneſs. To the activity and intelligence of the former I am much in-

debted, and he will detail to you all other particulars.

FRANCIS NEEDHAM.

Lieutenant General Lake, &c.

Dublin Caſtle, June 10.

My LORD, I have the honour to acquaint your Grace, that a letter has been this day received by Lieutenant General Lake from Major General Nugent, at Belfaſt, dated the 9th inſtant, ſtating, that the rebels in the county of Antrim were diſperſed in all directions, except at Toome, whither Brigadier General Knox and Lieut. Col. Clavering were proceeding; and that many of them had laid down their arms.

Major General Nugent alſo ſtates, that Mr M'Cleverty had returned from Donegore Hill, whither he had been carried priſoner by a body of 2000 rebels. While they were in this ſtation they diſagreed, and quarrelled among themſelves; and, from his influence and perſuaſion, above 1500 left the camp, broke and deſtroyed their arms, and declared that they would never again carry an offenſive weapon againſt his Majeſty, or his loyal ſubjects. Many more diſperſed, and the commander of them was left with fifty men only. I have the honour to be, &c. CAMDEN.

Dublin Caſtle, June 11.

My LORD, I am concerned to acquaint your Grace, that the accounts received from Major General Nugent this morning are not ſo favourable as from the details which were yeſterday received I had reaſon to hope. A body of rebels having aſſembled near Saintfield, they were attacked by a detachment under Col. Stapleton, who had ſuſtained ſome loſs; but he afterward put the rebels to flight. Being ordered to proceed to Newton Ardes, Col. Stapleton found the rebels in poſſeſſion of the town; upon which General Nugent ordered him to retire until his force could be augmented.

There is no official account as to the body of rebels which were to be attacked by Brigadier General Knox at Toome Bridge. Private accounts ſtate that they have been diſperſed. I have the honour to be, &c. CAMDEN.

Dublin Caſtle, June 11.

My LORD, I have the honour to acquaint your Grace, that accounts have been this day received from Major General Nugent, who is at Belfaſt, which ſtate, that the information he had received of a large body of rebels having intrenched themſelves near Toome Bridge, was unfounded. One arch of the bridge had been broken down by an inconſiderable party, which had been diſperſed; the bridge has been ſince rendered paſſable.

Colonel Clavering has reported from Antrim to Major General Nugent, that the diſaffected in the neighbourhood of that town had expreſſed a deſire to ſubmit, and to return to their duty. At Ballymena, 150 muſquets and 800 pikes had been given up to the magiſtrates. Many arms, 500 pikes, and 2 braſs field piece, have been ſurrendered to Major Sellon.

Major General Nugent expreſſes his warmeſt acknowledgments to the regulars, militia, and yeomanry forces under his command, for their alertneſs, zeal, and ſpirit.

Other advices ſtate, that Lieut. Col. Stewart, having marched from Blaris with a part of the Argyle fencibles, 50 cavalry, and ſome yeomanry, arrived at Ballinahinch as the rebels were beginning to collect. He relieved ſome yeomen who were in their poſſeſſion, and the rebels fled into Lord Moira's wood, whither they were purſued, about 40 of them killed, and the remainder of them diſperſed.

By a letter received this morning from Major General Sir Charles Aſgill, it appears that he had attacked, with 300 men, a rebel camp at the Roar near Roſs, which he completely diſperſed; 50 men were killed, and their leader. I have the honour to be, &c.

CAMDEN.

Dublin Caſtle, June 14.

My LORD, I have the honour to acquaint your Grace, that intelligence arrived this day from Major General Nugent, ſtating, that on the 11th inſt. he had marched againſt a large body of rebels, who were poſted at Saintfield. They retired on his approach to a ſtrong poſition on the Saintfield ſide of Ballynahinch, and there made a ſhow of reſiſtance, and endeavoured to turn his left flank; but Lieut. Col. Stewart arriving from Down with a pretty conſiderable force of infantry, cavalry, and yeomanry, they ſoon deſiſted, and retired

tired to a very ſtrong poſition behind Ballynahinch.

General Nugent attacked them the next morning at three o'clock, having occupied two hills on the left and right of the town, to prevent the rebels from having any other choice than the mountains in their rear for their retreat. He ſent Lieut. Col. Stewart to poſt himſelf with part of the Argyle fencibles, and ſome yeomanry, as well as a detachment of the 22d light dragoons, in a ſituation from which he could enfilade the rebel line, while Colonel Leſlie, with part of the Monaghan militia, ſome cavalry, and yeoman infantry, ſhould make an attack upon their front. Having two howitzers and ſix ſix-pounders with the two detachments, the Major General was enabled to annoy them very much from different parts of his poſition.

The rebels attacked impetuouſly Colonel Leſlie's detachment, and even jumped into the road from Earl Moira's demeſne, to endeavour to take one of the guns, but they were repulſed with great ſlaughter. Lieut. Col Stewart's detachment was attacked by them with the ſame activity, but he repulſed them alſo; and the fire from his howitzer and ſix-pounder ſoon obliged them to fly in all directions. Their force was, on the evening of the 12th, near 5000; but as many perſons are preſſed into their ſervice, and almoſt entirely unarmed, the General does not ſuppoſe that on the morning of the engagement their numbers were ſo conſiderable.

About 400 rebels were killed in the attack and retreat, and the remainder were diſperſed all over the country. Parts of the towns of Saintfield and Ballynahinch were burnt. Major General Nugent ſtates, that both officers and men deſerve praiſe for their zeal and alacrity on this, as well as on all occaſions; but he particularly expreſſes his obligations to Lieut. Col. Stewart for his advice and aſſiſtance throughout the buſineſs, and to Colonel Leſlie for his readineſs to volunteer the duty at all times. The yeomanry behaved with extreme ſteadineſs and bravery. Three or four green colours were taken, and ſix one-pounders, not mounted, but which the rebels fired very often, and a conſiderable quantity of ammunition. Their chief was —— Munro, a ſhopkeeper of Liſburn.

Major General Nugent regrets the loſs of Capt. Evatt, of the Monaghan militia. Lieut. Ellis, of the ſame regiment, was wounded. The loſs of rank and file was 5 killed and 14 wounded. Several of the yeomen infantry were killed or wounded.

The Major General expreſſes his acknowledgments to Lieut. Col. Peacock, and Major of Brigade Mackinnon, who were of the greateſt ſervice.

The Portaferry yeomanry, on the 11th inſt. under the command of Capt. Matthews, made a moſt gallant defence againſt a large party of the rebels, who attacked the town of Portaferry, the yeomanry having taken poſſeſſion of the Market houſe, from which poſt they repulſed the rebels, who left behind them above 40 dead; many more were carried off. Capt. Hopkins, of a revenue cruizer, brought his guns to bear on the town, and was of great ſervice in defending it.

Advices from Major General Sir Charles Aſgill, dated from Killeeny the 13th inſt. ſtate, that on the evening of the 12th, having heard that a large body of the rebels had marched from the county of Wexford againſt Roſs, under the command of Mr Bagnal Harvey, and were burning the town, he proceeded to its relief with 400 men, but the rebels had fled before he could arrive. They had attacked Mr Kavanagh's houſe, in which were 29 men of the Donegal militia, who, notwithſtanding the meſſant fire kept up on them for ſome hours, defended themſelves in a moſt gallant manner, and killed ſeveral of the rebels. Nothing could ſurpaſs the determined bravery of thoſe few men. The rebels effected their eſcape into the county of Wexford.

A letter received by Lieutenant General Lake from Major General Johnſon, dated the 13th inſt. at New Roſs, ſtated, that having received information that the rebels had fitted out ſeveral boats and other craft for the purpoſe of effecting their eſcape, he had ſent Lieut. Hill with ſuch armed veſſels as could be ſpared from Wexford, where they were collected, with orders to deſtroy the whole; which Lieut. Hill effected with his uſual ſpirit, and without loſs. Thirteen large ſailing boats, and a great many boats, were burnt. I have the honour to be, &c. Caſtlereagh.

Ge-

General Nugent has iſſued the following proclamation to the inhabitants and inſurgents of the county of Down:

Head-quarters, Belfaſt, June 11. 1798. Five P. M.

Major General Nugent, commanding his Majeſty's forces in the North of Ireland, being deſirous of ſparing the effuſion of human blood, and the total deveſtation of the county of Down, is pleaſed to, and does hereby, extend to the inſurgents in the ſaid county, the ſame terms that have been ſo eagerly and gratefully accepted by many of their equally deluded neighbours in the county of Antrim, to wit:

That if thoſe unfortunate perſons, who, by the arts of ſelfiſh and deſigning people, have been ſeduced from their allegiance to their true and lawful Sovereign, his Majeſty King George the Third, to become rebels and traitors to their country, will return to their duty as faithful and peaceable ſubjects, and to their reſpective houſes and occupations, the General poſitively and ſurely engages to them, that no one whatever in the county (with the exceptions hereafter mentioned) ſhall be moleſted, or their property injured; and that as a proof of their return to loyalty and good government, they muſt, in the courſe of twenty-four hours after the date of this proclamation (making allowance for the more diſtant parts of the county), liberate all the loyal perſons of every deſcription now in their cuſtody, and ſend them to their reſpective places and abode; and that they alſo depute ſome perſons to receive arms and offenſive weapons of every denomination, with the ammunition belonging thereto, who ſhall be ſent to the General, to know where they are to be depoſited; and that they alſo deliver up the principal perſons who have been moſt active in inſtigating or compelling them to engage in their late wicked practices.

Should the above injunctions not be complied with within the time ſpecified, Major-General Nugent will proceed to ſet fire to, and totally deſtroy the towns of Killinchy, Killileagh, Ballynahinch, Saintfield, and every cottage and farm-houſe, in the vicinity of thoſe places; carry off the ſtock and cattle and put every one to the ſword who may be found in arms.

It particularly behoves all the well-affected perſons who are now with the rebels from conſtraint, and who, it is known, form a conſiderable part of their numbers, to exert themſelves in having theſe terms complied with, as it is the only opportunity there will be of reſcuing themſelves and properties from the indiſcriminate vengeance of an army, neceſſarily let looſe upon them.

G. NUGENT, Major-General,
Commanding the Northern Diſtrict.

Dublin Caſtle, June 16.

MY LORD, I have the honour to acquaint your Grace, that this morning advices were received from Major-General Nugent. By theſe it appears, that the rebels, who had been defeated at Ballynahinch, have petitioned for pardon, and offered to ſurrender up all their arms and ammunition. The Major-General, in reply, promiſed to accept their ſubmiſſion on the condition of their giving up their leader Munro, and the other principal traitors who had inſtigated them to their late wicked practices. They were to ſurrender by twelve o'clock on the 15th. Munro was, however, taken by General Nugent early on that morning.

Major-General Nugent, alluding to the affair at Ballynahinch, ſtates the loſs of the rebels to have exceeded five hundred men, and that many have ſince been made priſoners. The General particularly ſtates his acknowledgments for the ſervices of Major General Barber.

He mentions, with great ſatisfaction the conduct of Mr Boyd, of Ballycaſtle, Mr M'Naughten had ſent to warn him of his danger, which induced him to retreat on Friday laſt to Coleraine, where he collected the Dunſvenich and Giant's Cauſeway Corps, with which, together with his own, he returned to Ballycaſtle, and beat the rebels out of the place; and he is now proceeding to puniſh them between that town and Glenarm.

Captain Stewart, of the Glenarm yeomanry, and Captain Matthews, of the Portaferry yeomanry, have behaved uncommonly well in repulſing large bodies of rebels, who attacked them with great fury.

General Nugent ſpeaks generally of the conduct of all the yeomanry in his diſtrict in the warmeſt terms of approbation,

bation, and mentions that he has thanked them all. I have the honour to be, &c. CAMDEN.

Dublin Caſtle, June 17.

MY LORD, I am to acquaint your Grace, that ſince the defeat of the rebels at Ballynahinch, advices have been received from Major-General Nugent, that they have not re-aſſembled in the county of Down, but are ſubmitting and delivering up their arms in various places. I have the honour to be, &c. CAMDEN.

Dublin Caſtle, June 19.

MY LORD, I have the honour to acquaint your Grace, that accounts were this day received from Brigadier-General Barnett, ſtating, that on the 17th inſt. a conſiderable body of rebels attacked Kilbeggan, but were repulſed by a detachment of fifty of the Northumberland fencibles, under the command of Capt. Thatcher; one hundred and twenty of the rebels were killed, and a great many wounded; the detachment behaved with the greateſt gallantry.

Brigadier-Gen. Groſe reports from Kilcock, that Colonel Irwine, with a detachment under his command, had this day engaged a body of above two thouſand rebels at Ovidſtown hill, about a mile from Hortland. The loſs of the rebels were upwards of two hundred ſlain.

The number of killed and wounded of his Majeſty's troops does not amount to more than twenty-three. Enſign Sutter, of the Invernels fencibles was killed; Colonel Irwine was himſelf wounded ſlightly in the cheek; Sir Richard Steele, of the 4th dragoon guards, was alſo wounded, but it is hoped not dangerouſly. Colonel Irwine reports to General Groſe, that he is highly indebted to all the officers and men who ſerved with him, and that he was much benefited by the aſſiſtance he received from Colonel Burrowes, who volunteered on the occaſion.

The accounts received from the north are favourable, and ſtate that the rebels are diſperſed in all quarters. I have the honour to be, &c. CAMDEN.

Dublin Caſtle, June 26.

MY LORD, I have the honour to acquaint your Grace, that Brigadier-General Dunn, has reported from Mountereven, that on the 19th inſt. he had ſent a ſtrong patrole, under the command of Capt. Pack, of the 5th dragoon guards, toward Proſperous, from Rathangan, and that Capt. Pack, having fallen in with a hundred of the rebels, well mounted and appointed, he inſtantly attacked and defeated them, taking eight horſes, and killing from twenty to thirty men.

Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, of the 5th dragoons, having been ordered to Proſperous on the evening of the 19th inſt. found a body of rebels poſted on a hill on the left of the town, which filed off to the neighbouring bog on his approach. His advanced guard having been fired upon, as he approached, from the town, he brought two curricle guns to bear upon it, and ſet fire to part of the town. Much cattle was left behind by the rebels, which they had pinned up near the meſs-room of the barrack, together with many pikes and drums. Eight of the rebels were killed.

Yeſterday morning, a detachment from Mount Kennedy, under command of Lieut. M'Lean, of the Roxy fencibles, and Lieut. Gore, of the Mount Kennedy cavalry, attacked a body of near 300 rebels near Ballinamo. The fire commenced from the rebels, who were poſted behind a hedge on the top of a commanding hill. After an engagement of about twenty minutes, they gave way in every quarter, leaving 25 dead behind them.

It appears by letters from Cork, that an engagement has taken place between a detachment of the Carlow's fencibles, aſſiſted by a party of the Weſtmeath militia, and a conſiderable body of rebels. The latter were defeated with the loſs of above one hundred men. His Majeſty's troops appear to have ſuffered but little in the action. The north remains quiet. I have the honour to be, &c. CORNWALLIS.

Dublin Caſtle, June 27.

MY LORD, I have the ſatisfaction of tranſmitting to your Grace, an extract of a letter received this morning by Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh, from Lieutenant General Lake, dated Lanicorthy, the 21ſt inſt. and a letter dated the ſame day at Borris, from Major-General Sir Charles Aſgill, which contain details of the advantages obtained by his Ma-

Majesty's forces against the rebels in the county of Wexford. Private accounts mention that Lieutenant General Lake had his horse shot under him.

I also inclose to your Grace the copy of a letter from Sir Hugh O'Reilly, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Westmeath regiment of militia, which contains a report of an action having taken place against a body of insurgents, near Coghnosilty, and which I shortly mentioned to your Grace in my dispatch of yesterday.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, my Lord, your Grace's most obedient humble servant,

CORNWALLIS.

Extract of a letter from General Lake to Lord Viscount Castlereagh; dated Enniscorthy, June 21, 1798.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, for his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant's information, that the rebel camp, upon Vinegar Hill, was attacked this morning at seven o'clock, and carried in about an hour and a half.

The relative importance of this very strong position, with our operations against Wexford, made it necessary to combine our attacks, so as to insure success. A column, under Major-generals Johnston and Eustace, was drawn from Ross, and began the attack upon Enniscorthy, situated on the right bank of the Slaney, close under Vinegar Hill, upon the right, and rather in the rear of it.

Lieutenant General Dundas commanded the centre column. Two other columns were commanded by Major-generals Sir James Duff and Loftus, and a fourth column upon the left, by the Honourable Major-general Needham. To the determined spirit with which these columns were conducted, and the great gallantry of the troops, we are indebted to the short resistance of the rebels, who maintained their ground obstinately for the time above-mentioned, but on perceiving the danger of being surrounded, they fled with great precipitation. Their loss is not yet ascertained, but it must be very considerable; the loss on our part is not great, the particulars of which I shall report as soon as possible. In the mean time, I am sorry to say, that Lieutenant Sandys, of the Longford regiment, is killed; and that Colonel King, of the Sligo, was wounded, in gallantly leading his regiment. Lord Blaney and Colonel Vesey, of the county of Dublin regiment, are also wounded; but I am happy to add, that the wounds of these three officers are very slight.

I cannot too highly express my obligations, particularly to Lieutenant-general Dundas, and the general officers on this occasion, for the abilities and ardour so steadily manifested by them; nor to the officers of every rank, and the private men, for a prompt, brave, and effectual execution of their orders.

To Colonel Campbell, with his light battalion, I am much indebted for their very spirited attack; and great praise is due to the Earl of Aldborough and Lord Roden, for their gallant charge with their regiments, at the moment the cavalry was wanted to complete the success of the day.

It is with great gratitude I also beg leave to mention the able assistance I received from Major-generals Howard and Craddock, and from Colonel Handfield, as I do on all occasions. And I should be extremely wanting to myself, as well as to Lord Glentworth, Colonel Bligh, and Lieutenant Colonel Meade (who did me the honour to volunteer their service, and accompany me from Dublin) were I to omit to express the high sense I entertain of their active and useful aid to me this morning. I also beg leave to mention in the same warm terms, my aide-de-camp Captain Nicholson.

To the rapid and well directed fire of the royal artillery, and the gallantry of their officers and men, for which they have ever been distinguished, I consider myself this day highly indebted; and I am happy in expressing my obligations to Captain Blomfield, commanding the British, and Captain Crawford, commanding the Irish royal artillery, with the officers and men under their command.

Return of ordnance, &c. taken from the rebels on Vinegar Hill, the 21st of June, 1798.

2 brass six pounders, side-arms complete
1 iron eight ditto.
1 metal six-pounder, no drag-ropes
6 metal one-pounders, ditto.
1 metal three pounder.
1 brass 5½ inch howitzer.
1 brass 4½ inch ditto.
—
13 Total.

Ammunition Round.

17 fix pounders.
20 one pounders.
31 five and half inch.

Note—A cart, with a vaft variety of balls of different diameters, had been thrown down the hill after the action; and immenfe quantities of lead and leaden balls delivered over to the Dunbarton rifles.

ROBERT CRAWFORD,
Captain R. I. A.

Bath, June 21, 1798.

My Lord, having received do fatisfactory that many of the revels, who probably had efcaped from their camp in Wexford, had collected near the Blackwater Mountains, and were prevented from proceeding further, owing to the pofts which I had ordered by General Lake's order, on the Barrow, I marched yeftermorning from Enniscorthy, with 500 men, in two divifions, by different routes, to attack them. I found them fcattered through the country in confiderable numbers; upwards of a hundred were killed, the remainder difperfed, and feveral arms and pikes were taken.

Lord Loftus, of the Wexford militia, commanded one party, under my orders; Hon. Colonel Howard the other. The troops behaved as ufual in the moft gallant manner.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES ASGILL, Major Gen.

Right Hon. Lord Carhampton.

Baydon, June 20, 1798.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that a party of the Weftmeath regiment, conifting of two hundred and twenty men, rank and file, with two fix-pounders under my command, was yeftermorning attacked on our march from Clonmaltry to Baydon, near a village called Ballynafcarty, by the rebels, who took up the beft pofition on the whole march.

The attack was made from a height on the left of our column of march, with great rapidity, and without the leaft previous notice, by between three and four hundred men as nearly as I can judge, armed moftly with pikes, and very few with fire arms; we had hardly time to form, but very foon repulfed them with a confiderable lofs, when they retreated precipitately, but not in great confufion, and, when they regained the height, I could perceive that they there joined a confiderable force. I, with the greateft diligence, and rifk to the officers, retained the men, and halted and formed the greater part of them, when I law that the enemy was filing off to the right, behind a part of a high bank, with an intent to get poffeffion of our guns. A detachment of a hundred men of the Caftlebar legion, under the command of Major Jones, was on its march to occupy an hill at Clonakilty, nearly our fide parallel to ours, and very nearly of the fame height with the we were on, and as the enemy fled into every direction with great precipitation; at the fame time a very confiderable force moved down from the heights in our rear; a few rounds of pikes appeared, and fome white flags upon them, and other fignals, I fuppofe to order to collect together. I ordered the guns to prepare for action, and very fortunately brought them to bear upon the enemy with good effect, as they difperfed in fhort time, and muft have left a confiderable number dead: Some were killed in attempting to carry away the dead bodies. It is impoffible to afcertain the lofs the enemy's but a dragoon who came this morning from Clonmaltry to Baydon, reports that their lofs is one hundred and thirty.

I feel moft highly gratified by the conduct and fpirit of the officers and men of the Weftmeath regiment, and have only to complain of the great ardour of the latter, which it was now impoffible to reftrain. I cannot give too much praife to Major Jones, Captain Jones, and all the officers and commiffioned officers, and privates of the Caftlebar legion, for their cool and ready conduct, and the very effential support I received from them. Our lofs was one ferjeant and one private.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. O'REILLY, Lieut. Col.

Lieut. Gen. Sir James Stewart, Bart.

Vide the Gazette.

Parliament Street, June 26.

A difpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. H. Dundas, from Lieutenant General the Hon. Thomas Maitland, commanding his Majefty's forces in the Ifland of St Domingo, dated off Mole St Nicolas, the 26th of May 1798.

Sir, I embrace the very firft opportunity

tunity of informing you, that on the 22d of laſt month I came to the reſolution of immediately evacuating the towns of Port-au-Prince and St Marc's with their dependencies, together with the parish of Arcahaye: and it is now with great pleaſure I have the honour of acquainting you, that this meaſure has been carried into complete effect, without the finalleſt loſs of any kind, and in a manner, I flatter myſelf to give perfect ſatisfaction, as far as, under the circumſtances, it was poſſible, to all the French inhabitants and planters, whether theſe chuſe to follow the fortune of his Majeſty's arms, or to remain in the part of the colony about to be evacuated.

In conſidering the modes of effecting this very difficult but important object, there ſeemed to me but two in any degree practicable; the one, to withdraw the ſmall Britiſh force, and ſuch of the colonial force as it was immediately poſſible to induce to go with us, in a precipitate manner, after blowing up the forts: the other, to ſtate fairly my determination, and, acting as events occurred, to endeavour, in a deliberate way, to withdraw the whole of our ſtores and force, and at the ſame time to attempt to obtain ſome terms for the numerous inhabitants, who, either from neceſſity or choice, wiſhed to remain.

The firſt of theſe meaſures ſeemed to me (however ſafe to the Britiſh) to be ſo perfectly contrary to the ſpirit of generoſity and liberality which has ever actuated the Britiſh nation, and ſo certain of being attended with immediate and ſhocking ſcenes of bloodſhed among the inhabitants, whoſe natural impetuoſity of character would be increaſed by contending paſſions, blighted hopes, and different intereſts, that I determined at once to ſet it aſide; and I regret the 23d ult. in conſequence of adopting the ſecond, to embark the heavy ſtores of every deſcription, ſtating my full determination to all the parties concerned, and ſending at the ſame time a flag of truce to General Touſſaint Ouverture, at Gonaives, to acquaint him with my reſolution, and leaving to his option, either to obtain the poſſeſſions we evacuated in a ſtate of ruin, or in a ſtate of perfect order, provided he would guarantee, in a ſolemn manner, the lives and properties of ſuch perſons as choſe to remain.

General Touſſaint immediately agreed to the laſt propoſition.

By the 6th inſtant the whole of the heavy Britiſh ſtores of every deſcription being embarked, and all the French braſs guns and mortars, with ſuch of the inhabitants as voluntarily wiſhed to go, and all the merchandize belonging to Britiſh merchants, I ordered the pariſh of l'Arcahaye to be evacuated, which was accordingly done the 7th at noon. The 8th, at two o'clock in the morning, I withdrew the whole of the force from Port-au-Prince, and embarked it at Fort Bizoton, and on the 9th in the morning the whole fleet ſailed to its different deſtinations.

Of the conduct of the officers and men of his Majeſty's Britiſh and colonial forces, I have nothing to ſay, but what tends infinitely to their credit.

To the royal navy I am under every obligation, for their cordial aſſiſtance throughout the whole of this ſervice; to Captains Couchet and Ogilvie, and Lieut. Young, it is principally owing that I was enabled to carry my wiſhes into early effect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. MAITLAND.

[Follows the conditions agreed upon between the Britiſh and French commanders.]

Admiralty Office, July 24.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Bridport, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated, Royal George, at ſea, July 11.

The incloſed extract of letters will inform their Lordſhips of the taking of La Seine, and the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip La Pique. On both theſe events I can add nothing more, than to expreſs my ſatisfaction on this important capture, and real concern for the accidents that have attended it. Capt. Milne, with all his officers and people, are on board La Seine. I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Jaſon, Pertius Breton.

MY LORD, *July 2. 1798.*

On Friday laſt, at 7 A. M. his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command, conſiſting of the Jaſon, Pique, and Mermaid, gave chace to a French ſhip, off the Saintes; at 11 at night the Pique brought her to action, and continued a running fight, till the Jaſon paſſed

between the two. At this inſtant the land near Point de la Trenche was ſeen cloſe on our larboard bow, and before the ſhip could anſwer her helm, ſhe took the ground cloſe to the enemy, which we immediately perceived had grounded alſo, moſt unfortunately, as the tide roſe, we hung only forwards, and therefore lying with our ſtern cloſe to the enemy's broadſide, who, although he was diſmaſted, did not fail to take advantage of his happy poſition; but a well directed fire was kept up from a few guns abaft, and at half paſt two ſhe ſtruck. Our opponent, called La Seine, was commanded by Captain Brejot; her force 42 guns, 18 and 9 pounders, with carronades, and 610 men, including troops; ſhe ſailed from L'iſle de France three months ago, bound to L'Orient.

In the early part of the battle, I had the mortification to be wounded, and was obliged to leave the deck; but my misfortune is palliated by the reflection that the ſervice did not ſuffer by my abſence, for no man could have filled my place with more credit to himſelf, and benefit to the State, than my Firſt Lieutenant, Mr Charles Inglis, whom I beg to recommend in the ſtrongeſt manner for his bravery, ſkill, and great exertions.

I come now, my Lord, to the painful part of my narrative, which I am neceſſitated to make more prolix than I otherwiſe ſhould, from the peculiar circumſtances attending the engagement; and firſt I mention the loſs of the Pique, whoſe officers and men deſerved a better fate. Capt. Milne had led her to the fight in an officer-like manner, but it was his misfortune, that the main-topmaſt being carried away, he was obliged to drop aſtern: Ardour urging him on to renew the combat, he did not hear me hail him to anchor, and the ſhip therefore grounded on our offside, near enough to receive the enemy's ſhot over us, although very awkwardly ſituated for returning the fire. In the morning every attempt was made to get the ſhips off, but the Jaſon was alone ſucceſsful: I therefore, on finding the Pique was bilged, directed Captain Milne to deſtroy her, and to exert his abilities and activity to ſave the prize; which he, with great difficulty, got afloat yeſterday evening, after throwing her guns, &c. overboard.

The carnage on board La Seine was very great; 170 men were killed, and about 100 wounded, many of them mortally. I incloſe a liſt of the ſufferers on board the Jaſon. I have the honour to be, &c. CHARLES STERLING.

A liſt of killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhip Jaſon, in the action with La Seine.—Lieutenant Robertſon, one corporal of marines, and five ſeamen, killed; Captain Sterling, Meſſrs Bedford and Lufcome, and nine ſeamen, wounded.

On board La Pique, one killed; ſix wounded; and one miſſing.

[The Gazette of the 21ſt contains letters from Major Generals Coote and Burrard, giving a detail of the occurrences at Oſtend in the expedition to deſtroy the Bruges canal on 18th May laſt. As they contain nothing further or materially different from the account formerly given of that expedition (ſee p. 427), we think it unneceſſary to inſert them] Follows

The return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Total—1 lieutenant colonel, 1 ſerjeant, 21 rank and file, 11 ſeamen, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 ſerjeants, 79 rank and file, 3 ſeamen, wounded; 2 drummers, 45 rank and file, miſſing.

Names and rank of officers killed and wounded.

Major General Coote badly wounded.

Colonel Campbell, 3d Guards, badly wounded (ſince dead.)

Colonel Hely, 11th foot, killed.

Major Donkin, commanding battalion of light infantry, wounded ſlightly.

Capt. Walker, commanding Royal Artillery, wounded (ſince dead.)

Capt. Duff, 3d guards ſlightly wounded.

Volunteer Lowen, attached to 23d light infantry, wounded ſeverely.

Royal Navy—Mr Wildom, Mr Belding, maſters mates of his Majeſty's ſhip, Circe, killed.

M. THORLEY, Maj. of Brig.

Oſtend June 10.

Return of Officers, non-commiſſioned, and rank and file, under the command of Maj. Gen. Coote, ſurrendered priſoners of war on the Sand Hills, near Oſtend.

At Liſle—Royal Artillery, 2 captains

5 lieutenants, 8 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 60 rank and file.

At Liſle and Oſtend—Royal Engineers, 1 ſecond lieutenant.

At Liſle—17th Light Dragoons, 1 ſerjeant, 8 rank and file.

At ditto—Four Companies of Guards 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 quartermaſter, 1 ſurgeon, 16 ſerjeants, 9 drummers 260 rank and file.

At Douay, Fort L'Eſcarpe—11th Foot 1 major, 6 captains, 11 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 ſurgeon, 40 ſerjeants, 16 drummers, 400 rank and file.

At Liſle—23d Regt. grenadiers and light infantry, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 8 ſerjeants, 4 drummers, 160 rank and file

At Liſle—44th Regiment, 1 major

At ditto—49th grenadiers, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ſurgeon, 4 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 78 rank and file.

Total, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 14 captains, 30 lieutenants, 1 ſecond lieutenant, 4 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaſter, 3 ſurgeons, 77 ſerjeants, 33 drummers, 966 rank and file.

Royal Artillery—Captains, Wilſon and Godfrey. Lieutenants, Simpſon, Cliſton, Hughes, Holcroft, and Hilbert. Second Lieutenant, Brownrigg, Royal Engineers.

Four Companies of Guards—Colonels, Calcraft and Cunningham. Captains and Lieutenants, Wheatley, acting Adjutant; Armſtrong, Bean, Duff, and Stephens. Surgeon Fullelove.

11th Regt.—Major Armſtrong. Captains, Sirce, Martin, and Evans; Aylmer, Captain Lieutenant. Lieutenants, Blair, Adjutant; Collyer, M'Lean, Newman, Ogilvie, and Armſtrong. Enſigns, Simpſon, Muler, Cromie, and M'Kenzie.

11th Flank Companies—Captains, Knight, grenadiers; Gibbs, light infantry. Lieutenants, Bely, Grant, and Campbell, grenadiers; Fenwick, Maxwell, and Elton, light infantry. Surgeon Parlet.

23d Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Talbot. Major Skinner, Captains Bradford and Bury, grenadiers; Halket, light infantry. Lieutenants, Hanſon, Viſſcher, and Lloyd, grenadiers; Cotton, Cortland, and Roberts, light infantry.

44th Regt.—Major Donkin.

49th Regt.—Captain Lord Aylmer, grenadiers. Lieutenants, Martin, Purſon, and Williams, ditto. Surgeon, Cubb.

General Officers and Staff—Major-General Coote. Aids-de-Camp, Captain Williamſon, Captain Viſſcher, and Lieutenant Gillham. Captain Thorley, Major of Brigade. Major-General Burrard. Aids-de-Camp, Captain Cumberland and Cornet Nixon.

M. THORLEY, Major-Brigade.

Oſtend, May 27.

SIR, It is with inexpreſſible concern that I am to acquaint you that Colonel Campbell, of the 3d guards, died this morning of the wound he received in the action of the 20th inſt. The loſs of this invaluable officer to the ſervice is irreparable, and by his country ever to be lamented.

Major-General Burrard, with all the officers (three or four excepted that were left with me) and ſoldiers, are removed to Liſle, where I expect to be ſent as ſoon as I am ſufficiently recovered of my wounds. I have the honour to be, &c.

EYRE COOTE, M. G.

To the Hon. Henry Dundas.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

France appears to have bent her military energy for ſome time paſt to the Eaſt. She has ſent one large armament from Toulon under Buonaparte, and it is ſaid that there is another in great forwardneſs. The deſtination of the firſt was long a dead ſecret, as yet we can only trace it to the conqueſt of Malta, as given in the Paris accounts July 30.

Head-Quarters at Malta, 26th Prairial June 14.

We are maſters of Malta, my dear General. We have found in this place 1200 pieces of cannon, 200,000 pounds of powder, two veſſels of war, a frigate, four gallies, and 40,000 muſkets.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The armament commanded by General Buonaparte arrived on the 21ſt Prairial (June 9.) at day-break, within ſight of the iſland of Goſo. The convoy from Civita Vecchia arrived three days ago. On the 21ſt, in the evening, an aid-de camp was ſent by the General in Chief to aſk liberty of the Grand Maſter to water in the different anchorages of the iſland. The Grand Maſter ordered the Conſul of the French republic at Malta to be the bearer of his anſwer, which

which was an abſolute refuſal, as he could not, he ſaid, allow more than two tranſports to enter at a time. This, if the calculation were made, would have taken a ſtation of 300 days. The want of the army was urgent, and it became a duty to employ force to ſupply it. Admiral Brueys was ordered to prepare for making a deſcent. He ſent Rear Admiral Blanquet with his ſquadron, and the convoy from Civita Vecchia, to effectuate a deſcent in the bay of Marſa Sirocco. The convoy from Genoa diſembarked at the head of St Paul; that from Marſeilles, at the iſland of Goſe. The General of Brigade, Lanes, and the Chief of Brigade, Marmont, landed within cannon ſhot of the batteries. General Dommartin ordered the General of Brigade, Bizillard, to land with the 21ſt. He took poſſeſſion of all the forts which defend the road and anchorage of Marſa-Sirocco. On the 22d (the 10th), at day break, our troops were landed at all points, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of a heavy cannonade. On the evening the fortreſs was inveſted on all ſides, and the reſt of the iſland ſubmitted. On the 24th, the French army entered the town, and took poſſeſſion of all the forts. On the ſame day at noon the ſquadron came to anchor in the port.

Three opinions are held regarding the grand object of the expedition. Some think it is to ſubvert the Ottoman Empire. Others think that Buonaparte intends rather with the aid of that power to humble the Ruſſians, and revolutionize Poland. A Polith legion, 8000 ſtrong, was for ſome time the principal nerve of Buonaparte's army. This legion, or all that remains of it, is on board his fleet. Others again deſtine it for India. It has been aſſerted that the Directory have been for a long time endeavouring to operate on the reſentment and ambition of Tippoo Saib for the purpoſe of expelling the Britiſh, and favouring a commercial intercourſe between France and India. In aid of this, it is ſaid, he intends to eſtabliſh a French colony in Egypt, to open a canal between Grand Cairo and Suez, and eſtabliſh a communication between the coaſt of Arabia and the French Iles of Mauritius and Bourbon. Another conjecture is ſtill thrown out, that Ireland is yet in view, and that Buonaparte after drawing our fleets in to the Mediterranean, will make a flip out and elude them, and land his force in Ireland.

July 7. An important diſcuſſion on the finances lately took place in the Council of Five Hundred. The report of a Committee ſtated, that out of the 616 millions required for the ſervice of the 6th year, there would be a deficiency of 62 millions.

To cover this enormous deficiency, which amounts to one tenth of the whole ſum calculated to be neceſſary to meet the expences of the year, the Committee of Finance have propoſed plans of duties upon ſix articles, viz.

1. To reſtore to purchaſers, who have failed in payment, their rights to national property, upon condition that they pay the value of their purchaſe in a month, with intereſt at 5 per cent. ſince the time of adjudication.

2. To farm the hunting and the fiſheries in the national forets and rivers.

3. To withdraw the mortgaged national property from the hands of the mortgagees, unleſs they pay a fifth of its preſent value.

4. A duty on advertiſments in the public prints.

5. A duty on cotton and other ſtuff, to be paid by the manufacturer.

6. A duty on the manufacture of paper.

The reporter did not pretend to ſtate what might be the produce of theſe ſix articles; but Villers, the reporter of the Committee, ſaid, in another ſitting, that he expected they would raiſe 18 millions. He alſo ſaid, that of the 616 millions neceſſary for the expences of the 6th year, only about about 200 millions had been recovered; and this is the middle of the tenth month of the year!

There is a deficiency of 62 millions, or one-tenth of the neceſſary 616 millions! Duties upon ſix articles have been propoſed, which will cover only one third of this deficiency. Such is the melancholy ſtate of the finances of the French Republic!

The French Journals having at firſt in vain attempted to vindicate M. Talleyrand, and to conteſt the authenticity of the correſpondence between the Agents of the French Directory and the American Envoys, lately publiſhed, have at length found themſelves obliged to give up the point, and to acknowledge

its authenticity. They conſider the publication of theſe papers, however, as a wanton inſult offered by the American Government to the French republic, on the ſuggeſtion of Great Britain; as if all the extraordinary proceedings of the Directory againſt America, ſo forcibly expreſſed in the work of Mr Harper, did not naturally lead to the ſtill more extraordinary proceedings mentioned in the correſpondence; and as if the conduct of the French agents, throughout the whole of the above ſecret negociation, did not perfectly correſpond with the ſpirit of the government. Its emiſſaries having failed in their attempts to intereſt the maſs of the American people in favour of France, M. Talleyrand now inveighs againſt the repreſentatives of that people. But in America, as in England, the fulminations of the Directory ſerve no other purpoſe than to unite the ſubjects more cloſely with their Governments, and to impart to the public ſpirit that energy and vigour, by which alone States can prevent their own ruin, and maintain their dignity and independence.

HOLLAND.

A kind of revolution, or rather an elevation of one party over the heads of another, has lately taken place in the Batavian republic. A grand ſupper was given, on the 12th of June, at a tavern at the Hague, where moſt of the officers in the garriſon were preſent, with General Daendels at their head. There were alſo ſome commiſſaries belonging to the former government and the ancient corporations. A paper was here produced for the ſignature of thoſe preſent, of which the principal purport was, that the legiſlative aſſembly ſhould leave their poſt. Several arreſts took place on the ſame night. On the following morning the legiſlative aſſembly declared their ſittings permanent, and procured the aſſiſtance of five companies of infantry, and a detachment of cavalry. In the afternoon, at five o' clock, Gen. Daendels, at the head of three companies of infantry, went to the department of war, and afterwards to the hotel of Amſterdam, with intent to arreſt the executive directors, who were ſuppoſed to be ſitting there. He only took citizen Van Langen, who was ſent to confinement at Woerden. Two directors accepted their diſmiſſion. A great number of the legiſlative body were afterwards arreſted, the decree which perpetuated its powers repealed, and a new provisional executive power created. The utmoſt joy it is ſaid, prevailed in conſequence of this event, and a general illumination took place at the Hague, Amſterdam, and other places. General Joubert openly approved of this revolution, and C. Lacroix proteſted, in vain, againſt it; but a courier was ſoon afterwards diſpatched commanding his attendance at Paris. Two contradictory accounts were given to the French directory of this affair; but, upon the whole, they approved the proceedings.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Pruſſia has rejected the overtures of France, to enlarge his dominions, by annexing a part of Germany, while they reſerved to themſelves the left bank of the Rhine. And the Emperor ſeems, with much magnanimity and wiſdom, reſolved to drive the French from the left bank of the Rhine. The directory ſeems to have lowered a little, and to be willing to acquieſce in his and the Emperor's terms; a peace with the Emperor ſeems therefore not far diſtant.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor ſeems to begin to take the alarm: He is increaſing his troops, and has ſent a ſquadron of ſhips to the coaſt of Holland, to co-operate with thoſe of Great Britain.

SPAIN

Seems ſtill to be completely under the paw of France. Their fleet remains blocked up in Cadiz harbour by Lord St Vincent.

AMERICA.

The houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, on the 15th of May, paſſed a bill which had originated in the ſenate, authoriſing the Preſident to direct the commanders of the American armed veſſels to take and bring into the ports of the United States any French cruizers which ſhall have commited depredations on the citizens thereof, or which ſhall be found hovering on the coaſt for that purpoſe; and alſo to retake any American merchantmen that may have been captured by ſuch cruizers. This vigorous meaſure was ſoon followed by another; a bill to prohibit

all

all commercial intercourse between France and the United States, paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives a few days afterwards.

Accounts from Philadelphia (May 28th) ſtate the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip of war De Braak, Captain Drew, in Old Kiln Roads a few days before. The De Braak parted with the fleet off the Weſtern Iſlands in chace of a ſtrange ſail, and was unable to rejoin the convoy. About twenty-five days ago ſhe fell in with, and captured a Spaniſh ſhip from La Plata, bound to Spain, with a very valuable cargo, conſiſting of 200 tons of copper in bars, a quantity of cocoa, &c. The prize is arrived in the Delaware; twelve of the priſoners were loſt in the ſloop of war. The crew of the De Braak conſiſted of eighty-three perſons in all, about half of whom were ſaved, including thoſe who were in a prize ſhe had taken. The officers left alive are the prize-maſter, a midſhipman, and the boatſwain. The unfortunate Captain Drew was brother to Captain Drew, of the Cerberus frigate, who was drowned in Plymouth Sound, on the 15th of January laſt.

LONDON.

Bills of Lading.

The merchants and ſhip-owners having failed in their attempt to get the reſponſibility, which ſome late legal deciſions had thrown upon them, removed by an act of parliament, have held a general meeting, at which it was reſolved, that the following alteration in the bill of lading be recommended to be generally adopted, viz. "The act of God, the king's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the ſeas, rivers, and navigation of whatever nation and kind ſoever, excepted;" but in reſpect to the Weſt India Trade, where a certain riſk of boats is underſtood to attach to the ſhip, it is recommended to inſert in the bills of lading, the words "the riſk of boats, ſo far as ſhips are liable thereto," immediately preceding the concluding word "excepted." In the Coaſting-trade, where no bills of lading are uſed, the words of the exception are recommended to be introduced in the receipts given for the goods.

Convoy Act.

The Convoy act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, commences, with reſpect to veſſels ſailing from Great Britain, from 5th July, 1798; from the iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, the 5th Auguſt; from any other port in Europe, the 5th September; in the Weſt Indies or America, the 5th October, and in Africa or Aſia, the 5th November. The maſters of ſhips have been ordered to provide themſelves with flags to anſwer ſignals, without which they cannot be cleared outwards. By this act additional duties have been impoſed on goods imported and exported, and on the tonnage of ſhips entering outwards or inwards to or from foreign parts, during the continuance of the war.

Theſe duties in general will not fall heavy, except on the low-priced manufactured goods, on which they are about equal to the commiſſion of the merchant who engages for the artikes with the manufacturer, and gives credit for the ſame to his foreign correſpondent.

Arrival of Fleets.

It is with much ſatisfaction we mention the ſafe arrival of the following fleets, in the courſe of the month:

1. A fleet of 16 Eaſt India ſhips, of which 11 are from Bengal and Madras; and 5 from China.

2. A very large fleet, richly laden, from the Leeward Iſlands, which, however, has but little affected the price of Weſt India articles. The entry of ſugar, in the courſe of the laſt three weeks, has been 307,846 cwt.; of cotton wool, upwards of 2,428,[illegible]; ſugars are ſomewhat lower; coffee from 4l. to 5l. 9s.; lumps from [illegible] to 6l. 6s.; ſingle loaves from 5l. [illegible] 10s.; powder loaves from 6l. [illegible] 15s.

3. A fleet from Oporto, bringing about 18,000 pipes of wine, to Great Britain and Ireland; about one-third being for the latter place, and about 5000 pipes for the port of London. This is the moſt conſiderable importation ſince the new duties on wine have taken place, and as the ſtocks of the merchants are known to be very low, the conſumption muſt have diminiſhed very conſiderably, for the imported upon ſpeculation find ſo little demand on the quays, that at leaſt one third of the quantity imported into the port of London will be houſed by the ſpecie for ſecurity of the duties.

4. About 15 or 20 veſſels have arrived from Hamburgh, with brandy, geneva, and various articles of merchandize, the produce of Germany and Italy, which it is become neceſſary to ſhip through the medium of that port.

5. A fleet has alſo arrived from the Baltic, with naval ſtores; and ſeveral ſhips, both Engliſh and foreign, with wheat, oats, and other grain, from the Baltic, Embden, &c. The Greenland fiſhery has turned out rather unſucceſsful, two or three ſhips having arrived with only one fiſh each, and ſome clean; later accounts are, however, more favourable.

A battery conſiſting of ſeveral twenty four pounders is erecting near the entrance of the Humber for the protection of the trade of Hull.

On the 7th July, five journeymen preſsmen were tried at the Old Bailey, on an indictment for having entered into a conſpiracy to reſtrain the maſter printers from taking beyond a certain number of apprentices, and for inducing others to deſert their maſters' work until the objects of their illegal combination were accompliſhed. The trial occupied from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon, when the defendants were all found guilty and ſent to Newgate; there to remain until September next, when they are to receive the judgment of the Court, &c. The conviction of the above five journeymen had the deſired effect; for, on the trials of the other journeymen being called on, the defendants in the latter acknowledged their miſconduct, and requeſted permiſſion to return to the employment of their ſeveral maſters, who, humanely complying, the court ordered the defendants to remain upon recognizances for their good behaviour, and alſo to take their trial (if the proſecutors ſhall think proper) at the next ſeſſion.

Bank of England report to Tueſday, July 10.

Voluntary	L. 1,411,204	7	8
Aſſeſſed Taxes	798,692	6	1
	L. 2,209,896	13	9

IRELAND.

For the hiſtory of the military operations againſt the rebels in that country, ſee pages 483 to 493.

Dublin, June 20. The Marquis Cornwallis, who embarked at Holyhead yeſterday, at two o'clock, on board the Loſtus packet, arrived ſafe in this harbour five o'clock this day. His Lordſhip, on his arrival in Dublin, was received by Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and commons of the city of Dublin, and proceeded to the caſtle, attended by a ſquadron of dragoons. Upon his arrival there, at ſix o'clock, he was introduced in form to his excellency the Earl Camden, who received him ſitting under the canopy of ſtate in the preſence chamber, where a proceſſion was made, in the uſual ſtate, to the council-chamber.

The council ſitting, his Lordſhip's commiſſion was read, and the oaths being adminiſtered to him, his excellency was inveſted with the collar of the moſt illuſtrious order of St Patrick, and received the ſword from the Earl Camden. His excellency afterwards repaired to the preſence chamber, and received the compliments of the nobility and other perſons of diſtinction upon his ſafe arrival and taking upon him the government of this kingdom.

Dublin, July 12. The trial of Meſſrs Henry and John Sheares commenced, and ended next morning. Meſſrs Ponſonby, Plunket, and M'Nally, opened the priſoner's caſes ſeparately, and Mr Curran occupied three hours, with his uſual animation and ability, in ſpeaking to evidence. He was replied to by the Prime Sergeant, after which Lord Carleton charged the Jury, laying down the law of High Treaſon, according to the beſt legal authorities in England, and the uniform practice of the Courts. The Jury were not retired above twenty minutes, when they returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

On Friday, between three and four o'clock, the priſoners were brought up to receive ſentence.

When called upon to anſwer why the ſentence of the law ſhould not be paſſed upon them, the eldeſt brother, Henry, addreſſed the Court in a few, but expreſſive words; praying that the time for the execution of his ſentence might be prolonged. After which his brother, John, ſpoke in a moſt impreſſive manner; declaring, that it was not for the purpoſe of impeaching the teſtimony of the perſon who proſecuted him, or reflecting on the Jury who had

found him guilty, that induced him to ſay a few words; he was ſatisfied that they had diſcharged their duty conſcientiouſly, and he would receive the ſentence of the law with compoſure. He felt himſelf, however, deeply afflicted, that a part of the charge eſtabliſhed by their verdict was, that he countenanced the ſhedding of innocent blood: he, however, hoped, that in the awful ſituation in which he then ſtood, and in the preſence of that God, before whom he was ſhortly to appear, that he would be credited when he declared in the moſt ſolemn manner, that he felt the utmoſt horror at any meaſure that ſhould countenance ſuch a wicked purpoſe, or conſign even thoſe in oppoſition to indiſcriminate ſlaughter, on their ſurrender; it was far from his heart to refuſe quarter. He was not afraid to die; and, if the agitation of the public mind required it, let the ſentence be executed with all the ſwiftneſs that might appeaſe it. He had no indulgence for himſelf to ſolicit; but for a beloved brother (here, in an affecting manner, he turned with a moſt affectionate and expreſſive look, that ſpoke the anguiſh of his mind to his brother), he hoped the mercy of the Court would be extended to him: he is a fit object for the Court to exerciſe its humanity.

On Saturday the ſheriffs attended at the priſon, to carry the ſentence into execution, but at the requeſt of the priſoners waited a conſiderable time for an anſwer to an application made to Government for a ſhort reſpite, and promiſing, it is reported, ample confeſſions. The ſheriffs went to the Caſtle, in order to know the pleaſure of Government upon this ſubject, and returned with an anſwer (founded upon the advice of the Privy Council) that no reſpite could be permitted. Again, however, at their intreaty, the ſheriffs returned to pray a reſpite for Henry, and an otherwiſe unconditional promiſe of ample confeſſion. To this Government is ſaid to have replied, that they had full knowledge of every thing which could come out in confeſſion, and that the law muſt take its courſe. The priſoners ſeemed to be much agitated; Henry in particular. John, however, collected himſelf, and declared to the perſons round him, that in his political purſuit, *Reform* alone had been his object; that indiſcriminate maſſacre had never been his deſire. Shortly after he ſaid, 'I hope this buſineſs will have the effect intended, though I fear it will not; Government do not know whom they ought to execute.' In anſwer to a queſtion from the ſheriff, they ſaid they would not confeſs any thing. The executioner then proceeded to affix the ropes, and the board being withdrawn, they were inſtantly ſuſpended.

Several other perſons have been tried and condemned for ſimilar crimes.

EDINBURGH.

The Magiſtrates and Council of Edinburgh have made a reſolution, that no *claret* ſhall be drunk at public entertainments given by the city. This is a reſolution proper to be imitated by all perſons with regard to every French article. The French have long ago prohibited the uſe of Britiſh goods, and it is a piece of juſtice to our own manufactures to prohibit the uſe of the French.

On the 18th of June the Mid-Lothian yeomanry cavalry, conſiſting of the Currie, Dalkeith, and Cramond troops, commanded by Major Trotter, met at Mortonhall; when their colours, after being conſecrated by a very ſolemn and ſuitable prayer by the Rev. Mr Dick their Chaplain, were delivered by Mrs Dundas of Arniſton, and received with three cheers from the whole corps, and a very numerous company of ſpectators. The cavalry then went through a variety of evolutions, with a degree of accuracy and perfection that would have done honour to any ſtanding regiment, and received the higheſt approbation from his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Lieutenant of the county, who remained on the ground the whole of the time.

23. The gold medal given by the Hon. Company of Golfers, was played for on Leith links, and won by George Mitchell, Eſq. of the Royal Bank.

A miſunderſtanding having ariſen between Mr Macdonald of Glengary, and Lieut. Macleod of the 42d regiment, at a ball given at Inverneſs on Tueſday May 1. by the gentlemen of the county and the military, Lieut. Macleod ſent Mr Macdonald a challenge to meet him next morning. He went, with his ſe-

cond,

cond, at the hour appointed, to the ground called *The Loxgmia;* but Mr Macdonald's friend had miſtaken the place of meeting, and the interference of the magiſtrates prevented any further proceeding that day. Next day, however, they met on the beach, a little to the eaſtward of Fort George. Matters not being made up, parties took their ground, and exchanged ſhots, when Lieutenant Macleod was badly wounded. He kept his ground, however, and inſiſted on a ſecond fire, unleſs Mr Macdonald ſhould then make an apology; which being agreed to, they ſhook hands, and the matter was finally ſettled. Lieut. Macleod was conveyed to the Fort, where the ball was immediately extracted, and his friends for ſome time entertained ſanguine hopes of his recovery. But the ſymptoms gradually became unfavourable; and after ſuffering much pain with great fortitude, he died on Sunday evening the 3d curt.

The Kirkaldy Loyal Volunteers have preſented Captain John Roy, of the 2d bat. 4th fencibles, with an elegant ſword, as a mark of their eſteem for his character, and to teſtify their ſenſe of the great advantage they have derived, from his zealous and able exertions in training them for the defence of their King and Country.

July 2. A general meeting of the Highland Society was held in terms of their charter. After the admiſſion of a number of new members, beſides various other buſineſs, the meeting were pleaſed to find that the bill framed by this Society, "for the improvement of lands ſubject to the ſervitude of thirlage," had been brought into Parliament, as appeared from printed copies thereof on the table, tranſmitted to the Secretary; and the Society expreſſed a hope that ſuch noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland as are in Parliament, and particularly ſuch as are members of this Society, will give the neceſſary attention and ſupport to the bill, in order to its being paſſed into a law next ſeſſion of parliament.

The Society, on motion, reſolved to revive their Committee for conſidering of the moſt proper mode for obtaining an alteration in the ſalt laws (appointed when this ſubject had formerly been in the view of the Legiſlature); and recommend to ſaid Committee to apply for a copy of the bill lately introduced into parliament relative to this buſineſs. They alſo approved of the premiums offered for encouraging uſeful improvements in agriculture.

4. This day the Court of Seſſion decided a cauſe of conſiderable importance to the mercantile intereſt, between Adam Thomſon and Co. merchants in Glaſgow, and Meſſ. James and Robert Watſons, bankers in Glaſgow. A bill had been drawn by David Robb and Co. for L. 60, and accepted by Thomſon and Co. William Robb, acting partner of Robb and Co had afterwards filled up the bill in ſuch a manner as to make the acceptance appear to amount to L. 160: and having indorſed it to Meſſ. Watſon, he left the country. When the bill became due, payment of L. 160 was required of the acceptors, who refuſed to pay more than L. 60, the ſum in the bill when they accepted it. The indorſees inſiſted on payment of the ſum in the bill as it ſtood; and they argued that the bill was apparently good; and being truly onerous indorſees, it would hurt mercantile credit, in ſo far as relates to bills, if they were not ſupported in their demand. It was argued for the accepters, that the bill in queſtion having been confeſſedly altered ſince acceptance, could be looked upon in no other light than as a forgery, not entitled to any legal action; that bankers ought to make enquiry at the accepters before diſcounting, unleſs they meant to truſt to the faith of thoſe with whom they tranſacted: and moreover, that the words ſuperinduced, viz. *one hundred*, being ſomewhat crowded, might have created a ſuſpicion in the diſcounters. The Court gave judgment almoſt unanimouſly in favour of the accepters.

The Court at the ſame time decided a cauſe of the very ſame import, relating to a bill accepted by the ſame gentlemen, which had a ſuperinduction of L. 200 by the ſame David Robb, and which was indorſed to Carrick, Brown, and Co. bankers in Glaſgow. The only difference in the caſes was this, that the words *two hundred* were not quite ſo crowded in appearance as the words *one hundred* in the other, and the colour of the ink was not uniform. It is to be remarked, that it was ſtated for

the accepters, that a Judge of very high authority in the Houſe of Lords had privately ſuggeſted his opinion, that ſuch documents could not be a legal ground of action.

No fewer than twenty ſail of Weſt Indiamen are arrived ſafely in the river Clyde. Prices of ſugar will certainly fall in conſequence; the arrivals in England from that quarter being equally fortunate.

5. On Monday, the ſilver arrow given by the town of Edinburgh, was ſhot for in the Meadow park by the Royal Company of Archers, and won by Thomas Hay, Eſq.

A meeting of all *Scotſmen* reſident in London has been called by public advertiſement, to conſider a propoſal made by ſome Scots gentlemen, for forming a Scots corps, to ſerve during the war without pay, to provide their own arms and accoutrements; but not to march from London, except in caſe of emergency.

7. A melon of uncommon ſize and flavour was cut in the garden of W. Anderſon & Co. nurſerymen at Broughton-park. It meaſured twenty two inches in length, and 32 inche in circumference, and weighed 17½ lbs; a weight and dimenſion, it is believed, far exceeding any hitherto produced in this country.

The ſubſcriptions at Lloyd's, for the widows and children of the brave ſeamen who fell on Lord Duncan's victory, exceeds 40,000 guineas.

16. This day his Majeſty's prize of 20l. Sterling value, was ſhot for by the Royal Company of Archers in Hope Park, and won by Henry Jardine, Eſq.

28. This day the Silver Club given by the City of Edinburgh to the Hon. Company of Golfers, was played for on Leith Links, and won by Thomas Hay, Eſq.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

June 25. This day came on the trial of *Andrew Aitken*, late tailor on board the Lancaſter man of war, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate for theft. The libel ſtates, "That the ſaid Andrew Aitken did, on the night of the 27th of December 1797, break into the ſtable of Alexander Renton, Eſq; and did from thence ſteal and carry off a bay mare, the property of Thomas Logan, together with a ſaddle and bridle; and which mare he did a few days thereafter, on the road between Linlithgow and Falkirk, exchange for a dark bay ſtoned horſe, with Alexander Bartholomew, wright at Parkhall-gate. And farther, that having, on the evening of Saturday the 30th December laſt, come to the houſe of Margaret Deans, widow of James Campbell innkeeper at Carron Lodge, or Carron Inn, and having deſired lodging for the night, was admitted accordingly, giving himſelf out to be an Engliſh miner; and had alongſt with him a pair of ſaddle bags; and which ſaddle-bags were carried into the bed-room into which he was ſhewn for the night: That, upon the ſaid night, or early next morning, he did theftuouſly and feloniouſly ſteal and away take, from a corner cup-board in the room of the ſaid houſe in which he was to have ſlept, the following articles of ſilver plate, the property of the ſaid Mrs Margaret Deans, viz a ſilver milk pot, ſix table ſpoons, one divider, ſixteen tea ſpoons, one pair of tea tongs, a punch ladle, a ſilver ſalt, and a ſilver cup weighing eighty-five ounces: And that having privately gone out of the houſe, he forced open the door of the ſtable adjoining thereto, where the ſaid horſe, on which he had been riding, had been put up, and did carry off with him the above mentioned horſe, and the whole articles above deſcribed. And further, that the ſaid Andrew Aitken did, on the night of the 17th of January 1798, break into the clerk's office of the Black Bull Inn, head of Leith Walk, near Edinburgh, kept by James Robertſon and Patrick Lee; and having forced the lock off a deſk in ſaid office, did thence ſteal and theftuouſly carry off a large ſum of money, the property of the ſaid James Robertſon, conſiſting partly of ten pound notes of the Bank of Scotland; ſome ten pound notes of the Bank of England and Newcaſtle, with ſeveral five pound, and guinea, and twenty ſhilling notes of other Banks: As alſo, a greyiſh filk purſe, containing ſome guineas, a ſeven ſhillings gold piece of the new coinage; and ſeveral ſilver pocket pieces; and did alſo ſteal and theftuouſly carry off therefrom, a large ſilver mounted ſnuff horn, with a pebble ſet on the top thereof."

The examination of witneſſes conti-

nued

nued till five o'clock. The Lord Advocate addreſſed the jury on the part of the Crown, and Mr Patrick Murray for the pannel. Lord Eſkgrove, the preſiding judge, ſummed up the whole in a ſpeech of conſiderable length.—The jury then incloſed, and on Tueſday, at the riſing of the Court of Seſſion, they returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the firſt and ſecond articles of the libel, viz. ſtealing Mr Logan's mare, and robbing Mrs Campbell's houſe at Carron Lodge, *proven*—and the third article, ſtealing money, &c. from the Black Bull Inn *not proven*. In conſequence of this verdict, ſentence was pronounced, ordaining Aitken to be hanged at the common place of execution on Wedneſday the 2th of Auguſt next. Lord Eſkgrove made a very ſuitable and pathetic addreſs to the priſoner, exhorting him to make a proper uſe of the ſhort time he had to live in this world. After ſentence, Aitken addreſſed the Court, complaining very much of the uſage he experienced in priſon; but neither confeſſed no denied the juſtice of his ſentence.

3. This day the Court had under conſideration two references from the laſt Circuit at Jedburgh.

The firſt that of Janet Ramſay, in Eccles, Berwickſhire, accuſed of child-murder. The jury had returned a verdict, finding the pannel *Guilty on her own confeſſion*, and recommended her to mercy. It appeared, however, from the record, that the pannel had made no judicial confeſſion; on the contrary, ſhe pled *Not Guilty* on her trial; and although a declaration which ſhe emitted before the Magiſtrates of the county, before her trial, might amount to a confeſſion of the crime, yet, as that was extra-judicial, it could not be admitted as evidence. On theſe grounds, their Lordſhips were unanimouſly of opinion that no puniſhment could follow on this verdict. The pannel was therefore diſmiſſed from the bar.

The other caſe was that of Janet Gray, from Yarrow in Selkirkſhire, alſo accuſed of child-murder. The libel was laid both on the common law, and on the ſtatute of William and Mary 1690, which ſays, that if a woman ſhall conceal her pregnancy, or not call for proper aſſiſtance at the time of her delivery, and if the child die or be amiſſing, the mother ſhall be held to be the murderer of her infant, and be puniſhed capitally. The Jury returned a verdict finding the pannel guilty of the crime, as libelled on the ſtatute of William and Mary; but found, by a plurality of voices, that the pannel was not guilty of the actual murder of the child. Their Lordſhips ordered memorials, and the Court adjourned till Tueſday the 17th inſt.

APPEALS.

The following is an accurate liſt of appeals from the Court of Seſſion in Scotland, that have been determined laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, with their determinations generally:

1. Smart *v.* Magiſtrates of Dundee—*affirmed*.

2. Dugald *v.* Wight—*affirmed*.

3. Sim *v.* Lord Viſcount Arbuthnot—*affirmed*.

4. Creditors of Bertram and Gardner *v.* Royal Bank—*affirmed*.

5. Mrs Lowthian *v.* Maxwell, &c.—*affirmed* in part, and *reverſed* in part.

6. Wilſon *v.* Wilſon—*Delayed*.

7. Sir Hew Dalrymple *v.* Col. Fullarton (reſpecting the eſtate of Bargeny)—*remitted* with inſtructions.

8. Lord Viſcount Arbuthnot *v.* Gillies—*affirmed* with 100l. coſts.

9. Douglas *v.* Murray, &c. Truſtees of Dalrymple—*reverſed*, with coſts to the appellant.

10. Roſs *v.* Executors of M'Dowall—*reverſed* with coſts to the appellant.

11. Smith and Poſtmaſters of Edinburgh, *v.* Scott, procurator-fiſcal. The poſtmaſters had entered into a combination to raiſe the price of poſting, which the Court of Seſſion found illegal—*affirmed*.

12. M'Lean *v.* Thorley, Bolton, and Co.—*affirmed* with 200l. coſts.

13. Beatſon *v.* Jameſon—*reverſed*.

14. M'Callum *v.* Campbell, &c.—*affirmed*.

15. Adair *v.* Garlies—*affirmed*.

16. Duncan *v.* Ritchie—*affirmed*.

17. Creditors of Newlands *v.* Newlands. The Court of Seſſion determined, that when lands were ſettled upon a perſon in liferent *allenarly*, and the heirs of his body in fee, the property of fee cannot be affected by the onerous creditors of the father—*affirmed*.

18. Paterſon *v.* Duke of Athol—*affirmed*.

19. Clerks of Seſſion *v.* Solicitors and Agents—*Withdrawn.*

20. Kyd *v.* Davidſon—*affirmed.*

RECAPITULATION.

Affirmed,	13	Withdrawn,	1
Affirmed in part,	1	Remitted,	1
Delayed,	1	Reverſed	3

Total, 20.

During the laſt *fourteen* ſeſſions of Parliament, *one hundred and ſeventy-three* appeals from the Court of Seſſion, have been determined in the Houſe of Lords, only *twenty-ſix* of which have been totally *reverſed*, which reflects great honour on the Court of Seſſion, many of them having been caſes of intricacy, dubiety, and difficulty, on which even the Houſe of Lords and the Judges of England were divided in opinion.

There has alſo been determined this ſeſſion, an appeal from the Court of Exchequer in Scotland. Some of the diſtillers wanted an allowance for working their ſtills on *Sundays* as well as week days. The Court of Exchequer decided againſt them, and the Houſe of Lords *diſmiſſed* the appeal as a groſs indecency.

The Houſe of Lords have, greatly to the honour and attention of the Lord Chancellor, determined the *whole appeals* that were ready for hearing this ſeſſion, though they were very numerous; a circumſtance not known for ſeveral years paſt.

DURING the month of July we have had a good deal of rainy and ſhowery weather, which in ſome places has *laid* the victual. The range of the thermometer in the ſhade has been from 51 to 56 in the morning, and from 62 to 73 or 74 at noon. In ſome places a little barley has been cut, but the harveſt is not expected to be general till the end of Auguſt. The crop in general is better than a middling one, the wheat is every where good, the oats we underſtand, have failed moſt. The market prices of butchers meat ſtand very nearly as laſt month. On the 17th green peas 1s. per peck, potatoes 1s. ſtrawberries 10d. per pint.

THE *June* Engliſh report ſtates, that in the ſouthern diſtricts of the kingdom the weather has ſtill continued favourable to the progreſs of vegetation, and for the various purpoſes of practical huſbandry; but our accounts from the northern parts of England are not, by any means ſo flattering. In many places the ſeaſon has been ſo droughty as to render the hay crops ſlight; and the corn-crops have not altogether paſſed without injury. Our communications reſpecting fruit from ſome counties are flattering; but, in Wales and the neighbouring diſtricts, we are informed that there is a general diſappointment. "Pears, indeed," ſays the reporter, "will be plentiful in this part; but the apples, notwithſtanding the long continuance of favourable weather, almoſt entirely fail. We have been viſited by a great blight, even after the time when every thing is generally deemed ſecure." The blight of fruit, we are inclined to believe, has been pretty general throughout the kingdom.

THE *July* Engliſh report ſtates, that the effects of the droughty weather, in the beginning of the laſt month, have been much leſs injurious than the farmer had reaſon to expect at that time. In the ſouthern and ſouth-weſtern parts of the iſland our correſpondents aſſure us, that the wheat crops are univerſally good and very forward; the barley and oats ſomewhat inferior, but varying conſiderably in different ſoils. Theſe laſt have, however, been much improved by the late rains. The hay crops of both clovers and meadow-graſſes, though rather light in ſome of the midland and northern counties, are generally full and good in the more ſouthern diſtricts. The hay for the moſt part has been tolerably well made and ſecured; but in counties more to the ſouth and weſt, as well as thoſe to the north, in which the hay harveſt is much later, the late rainy ſeaſon has been very unfavourable; indeed, much graſs in theſe ſituations is to cut. In ſome diſtricts of England potatoes have been much injured by the *curl*: this was, probably, in ſome degree cauſed by the dry weather, which we have noticed in our former reports. Fallows are moſtly in a high ſtate of preparation. Notwithſtanding the flattering proſpect of a good cyder crop, we are now informed that the apple-orchards every where fail. In ſome diſtricts our reporter ſay, that they will not produce the *fiftieth* part of a crop. Pears are, however more plentiful.

LISTS

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MARRIAGES.

June 3. John Bennet, Esq; Surgeon in Edinburgh, to Mrs Scott of Logie.

5. Mr James Brown Johnston, Surgeon and Lieutenant 2d battalion Rothsay and Caithness Fencibles, to Miss Eliza Green, youngest daughter of Michael Green, Esq; of Middleton, county of Cork.

12. At Fassern, Colonel Macpherson of Cluny, to Miss Cameron, Fassern.

18. At Newton Douglas, John Simpson, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth M'C'aa, daughter of Anthony M'Caa, Esq; of Craignell.

24. John Guthrie, Esq; younger of Guthrie, Captain in the 8th regiment of North British militia, to Miss Ann Douglas, daughter of Wm Douglas, Esq; of Brigton.

26. Mr James Milne, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Glasgow, to Miss Agnes Millar, daughter of John Millar, Professor of Law in that University.

July 2. At London, Captain James Salmond, of the Bengal military establishment, to Miss Louisa Scott, third daughter of David Scott, Esq; of Dunninald, M. P.

— Forrester Rose, Esq; of Olivebank, to Miss Mary Thomson, eldest daughter of John Thomson, Esq; Secretary to the Board of Excise, Scotland.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr James Hay, W. S. to Mrs Falconar, widow of the late Mr Falconar of Woodcott.

13. At Whitehaven, Mr Dickson, surgeon and druggist, to Miss Gordon Wylie, of Whitehaven.

20. At Largs, Mr Wm Beith, of Leadside, Ayrshire, to Miss Mary Greig, daughter of James Greig, Esq; of Middleton.

23. At Glasgow, Mr Dugald M'Grigor, merchant, to Miss Jean Scott, daughter of Mr James Scott, coppersmith.

— Mr Archibald Smith, writer in Glasgow, to Miss Marion Mann.

BIRTHS.

May 29. At Crailing house, the Lady of the Hon. Colonel Forbes, a son.

31. Mrs Nisbet of Mersington, a son.

June 4. Mrs Dewar of Vogrie, a son.

— Mrs Hay Newton of Newton, a son.

9. Mrs Scott of Harden, a daughter.

14. Mrs Dalgleish of Scotscraig, a daughter.

21. Mrs Thomson of Banchory, a son.

25. Mrs Menzies of Culdares, a daughter.

30. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major Dyce, a son.

July 14. At Athlone, the Lady of Sir John Scott, Bart. of Ancrum, a son.

15. Mrs Cruickshank of Langley Park, a son and a daughter.

18. At Stirling Castle, Mrs Colonel Tytler, a son.

24. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ramsay, Prince's street, a son.

DEATHS.

On board the Assistance of 50 guns, in Hampton Roads, Commodore Mowat, second in command of the British squadron on the American station.

At Dublin, the Right Honourable John Scott, Earl of Clonmell, Baron Earlsfort, and Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

Lately, near Langholm, Mr Wm Nicol, a respectable tenant of the Duke of Buccleugh, in the 98th year of his age.

At Hutton, on the 10th January last, Mr Wm Beanclefs, or Bookless, schoolmaster in the parish of Hutton, Berwickshire. He measured, from the crown of his head to his heel, seven feet eight inches. The profession of a schoolmaster was the summit of his ambition, and in that profession he had uncommon success. He was a good scholar, a beloved teacher, and a much respected member of society.

On board the Lord Macartney Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope, Mr Archibald Hunter Blair, 7th son of the late Sir James Hunter Blair, Baronet.

At Columba, Lieutenant John Ross, of the royal navy, 2d son of Major-General Patrick Ross.

May 15. At London, Henry Jaffray, Esq; Apothecary to his Majesty's forces, son of Henry Jaffray, Esq; late Provost of Stirling.

19. At Newsted Abbey, the Right Honourable Lord Byron.

21. At Broughton Loan, near Edinburgh, Lewis Bisset, aged 109 years and some weeks. Some years previous to his death he lived upon charity.

26. Mr James Hay, writer in Dundee.

June 4. At Bath, Herbert Sawyer, Esq; Admiral of the Blue.

5. The Right Hon. Lord Mountjoy, Colonel of the county of Dublin Militia, killed in an engagement with the rebels.

6. At Inverness, Mr Donald Fraser, writer.

7. At Walthamstow, in the 82d year of his age, Anthony Tod, Esq; Secretary to the General Post Office, London, and father to the Countess of Lauderdale.

— At Leith, Lieutenant John Gibbs, of the navy, late commander of his Majesty's gun-vessel Rattle.

— At Chrichton manse, the Rev. Mr John Gourlay, minister of Chrichton.

10. Captain Andrew Cunninghame, of the 48th regiment of foot.

10. At

10. At Beith, the Rev. James Alice, ſenior, miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation there.

11. At Blairgowrie, Dr George Johnſton, late ſurgeon in the navy.

— At Edinburgh, Wm Campbell, Eſq; late of Duneaves, Captain in the Loyal Tay fencibles.

— At Leith, Mr John Ogilvie, late commander of the Royal George Exciſe yacht.

12. At the manſe of Cannisby, Caithneſs, the Rev. Dr John Morriſon, in the 49th year of his age, and 18th of his miniſtry.

14. At London, the Rt Hon. the Earl of Errol, hereditary Lord High Conſtable of Scotland, and one of the Sixteen Peers.

16. Major-General Crofbie, Lieutenant-Governor of Portſmouth garriſon.

18. At Lord Maſſarene's Caſtle, Ireland, Rt Hon. John, Viſcount O'Neil. His own park-keeper wounded him with a pike, of which he died.

19. At Edinburgh, James Maxton, Eſq; of Cultoquhey.

20. Mr Alexander Dickſon, writer in Falkirk.

21. At Glaſgow, Mr William Anderſon, writer.

23. Mrs Elizabeth Carnegie, daughter of the deceaſed Sir David Carnegie of Pittarow, Baronet.

27. At Forneth, Wm Elder Eſq; of Loaning.

— Sir James Saunderſon, Bart. an Alderman of London.

28. Mr James Clark, ſurgeon in Edinburgh.

July 1. At Edinburgh, Lieutenant Patrick Campbell, of the royal navy, fourth ſon of the late John Campbell, Eſq; caſhier of the Royal Bank.

PREFERMENTS.

Moſt Hon. the Marquis Cornwallis, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rt Hon. John William Anderſon, Lord Mayor of London, created a Baronet.

John Williams, Eſq, of Bedylwyddanby, a Baronet.

John Callander, Eſq; of Weſtertown, a Baronet.

George Dallas, Eſq; of Upper Harley ſtreet, a Baronet.

Thomas Fletcher, Eſq; of Newcaſtle under Lyne, a Baronet.

General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. to be Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in Scotland.

Sir William Forbes, Bart. Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Rev. Mr Gregor Grant, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Cromdale.

The Rev. Mr Thomas Adamſon, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Cameron.

Mr David Trail, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Panbride.

Mr James Bentley, to be Profeſſor of Oriental Languages in the Univerſity of Aberdeen.

The Rev. Mr Robert Anderſon, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Eaſtwood.

Mr James Burnet, to be Captain of the City Guard of Edinburgh.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

May 31. David Fairweather in Middle Barras.

June 12. Hugh Mackay copperſmith in Edinburgh.

14. John Clarkſon, builder in Edinburgh.

— Robert M'Farlane, merchant in Stirling.

— Duncan Macgregor, merchant in Fortingal.

July 4. Rob. Low, merchant in Dundee.

20. Hector Fairfowl, boot and ſhoemaker, Edinburgh.

26. Gavin Stewart, merchant, New Cummock.

— Margaret M'Culloch, merchant in Newton Douglas.

— James Grieve, merchant in Dumfries.

31. John and William Donalds, merchants in Dumfries.

AUTUMN CIRCUITS.

The following are the appointments for the enſuing Autumn Circuits:

SOUTH—*Lord Juſtice Clerk* and *Craig*.

Jedburgh,	Wedneſday,	Sept. 26.
Dumfries,	Monday,	Oct. 1.
Ayr,	Saturday,	Oct. 6.

WEST—*Lords Eſkgrove* and *Methven*.

Stirling,	Tueſday,	Sept. 4.
Glaſgow,	Saturday,	Sept. 8.
Inverary,	Friday,	Sept. 14.

NORTH—*Lords Swinton* and *Dunſinnan*.

Inverneſs,	Saturday,	Sept. 2.
Aberdeen,	Saturday,	Sept. 15.
Perth,	Thurſday,	Sept. 20.

Haddington, July 27.

Wheat, 26s. 6d. Barley, 19s. 6d. Oats, 16s. 9d. Peaſe, 16s. Beans, 15s.

Edinburgh, July 27. Oat-meal, 1s. 1½d. Bear-meal, 10d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	July 14.	July 27.
Bank Stock	123¼	125½
3 per cent. red.	48½	48⅝
3 per cent. conſ.	49⅜	49⅞
4 per cent.	63¼	63⅝
India Stock	——	145½

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON, No 40. South Bridge;
And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country.
And by T. KAY, Strand, London.

NEW PATENTS AND DISCOVERIES.

Compoſition for Preſerving the bottom of Veſſels.

IN May, a patent was granted to Mr William Murdoch, of Redruth, Cornwall, for a method of producing, from the ſame materials, and by proceſſes entirely new, copperas, vitriol, and different ſorts of dying ſtuff, paint, and colours, and alſo a compoſition for preſerving the bottom of veſſels.

This invention conſiſts in collecting a great quantity of mundic and pyrites, containing ſulphur, copper or iron, zinc and arſenic; with theſe materials a common ſulphur kiln is to be charged, and a gentle heat to be applied: part of the ſulphur, and the zinc and arſenic, in the ſtate of oxide, will riſe together into the receiver in the form of a bright yellow ſublimate, which conſtitutes the baſis of the new paint: the remainder, conſiſting of iron or copper, with a portion of ſulphur, is to be waſhed in warm water, and the water ſet to evaporate by the heat of the ſun, or in a trough upon the kiln: when the liquor is thus brought to a ſufficient degree of concentration, cryſtals will be depoſited of green or blue vitriol.

It may be remarked, that the merit of invention in this patent is very ſmall: conſiſting merely in the mixture, in due proportion, of the materials: the proceſs of roaſting differs in nothing from that at preſent practiſed in Angleſea and other parts of the kingdom; and the mode of procuring the vitriol is now, and has long been, in uſe in Germany.

For improved Machines or Engines for Weighing Waggons, &c.

A patent was granted, in January, to Mr William Whitemore, Birmingham, engineer, for improvements in machines or engines for weighing waggons, &c.

The chief defect in machines of this kind is their being ſubject to ruſt, and to being out of order on account of great friction. To remedy this, Mr Whitmore propoſes that the fulcrums and bearings ſhould be incloſed in boxes made of caſt iron, wood, or braſs, and filled with oil, ſo that the edges of the fulcrums ſhould be completely immerſed. By this means the edges are preſerved ſharp, and the machine is very little liable to inaccuracy.

For an improvement in rolling Iron, Copper, Lead, &c. into Plates or Sheets.

In July, 1798, a patent was granted to Mr Hazledine, of Salop, iron-founder, for an improvement in rolling iron, copper, lead, &c. into plates or ſheets.

Inſtead of a ſingle pair of rollers, Mr Hazledine propoſes that three or four pairs ſhould be erected adjoining to each other, with guards of metal to deliver the lead, &c. from one roller to the next: the cylinders of each pair of rollers are to be placed at different proportional diſtances, ſo far as that a bar of metal being flatted in its paſſage through the firſt pair, may be ſtill further expanded in going through the ſecond, and ſo on till it is delivered out of the laſt, of the requiſite thinneſs. Thus, by a ſingle operation, a bar of copper may be reduced to a ſheet; which in the common way requires ſeveral repeated operations.

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST 1798.

ANECDOTES RESPECTING PIUS VI.

THE REIGNING POPE.

IT was not difficult to foreſee, from the period at which the peace of Tolentino was concluded, that the ruin of the *Eſtate of the Church* was approaching, and the opinions which were formed with reſpect to the future events likely to take place, were ſtrengthened by the open avowal which the French made of their intentions both at Paris and at Milan. The peace of Tolentino, dictated to Buonaparte by policy, from the neceſſity which he felt of deſtroying the army of the Archduke Charles, had no other effect than that of advancing, by the very articles of it, the deſtruction of Rome, and rendering the Roman Government more odious. The Pope, oppreſſed with every ſpecies of calamity, worn out with age, ſorrow, and diſeaſe, and on the brink of the grave, was doomed to ſee, in the laſt moment of his life, his temporal power aboliſhed, his country again fallen into the hands of barbarians, and his religion deſtroyed, by the attacks of *modern philoſophy*. Of his greatneſs nothing remained but a ſenſe of dignity, which never forſook him.

Compelled to make a choice of Secretary of State, he was unfortunately led to give that office to Cardinal Doria, one of the meaneſt of mankind. This weak man was neither capable of magnanimity in life nor death: he appeared to be wholly deſtitute of that juſt pride which enables men to ſupport calamity; and when in adverſity, he was guilty of the moſt abject humiliation, and would ſtoop to liſs the hand which offered an inſult to the unhappy Prince, whoſe miniſter he was. When the peace of Pruſſia was ſigned and preſented to the Council of Five Hundred, the Abbe Sieyes immediatly voted for its ratification, adding, that the policy of his Government was obvious: "They treat Kings," ſaid he, "as Tiberius treated the Roman virgins: he firſt diſhonoured and then murdered them." The Abbe Sieyes would have had every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the manner in which this ſyſtem of politics has been purſued at Rome, and with the mode in which Cardinal Doria aſſiſted the deſigns of the French to add his unfortunate maſter to the number of martyrs with which the Catholic Church abounds. The 18th century, fertile in inſtances of baſe and cowardly ſubmiſſion, cannot produce one parallel to that which is diſplayed in the letter of Doria to the Papal Ambaſſador at Paris.

The inſults offered to the Papal See, by General Buonaparte, were followed by the daily outrages and injuries of his brother, the Ambaſſador. It was to the efforts of the latter that the Sovereign Pontiff was deſtined to owe his ruin. Time alone can bring to light the numberleſs attempts which were made to compel the Holy Father to degrade himſelf, and to proſtitute his ſacred character: it is not in imagination to conceive the perſecutions which he has undergone. His tyrants, the French Directory, are fanatics in the propagation of Atheiſm,

and are indifferent what means they employ to attain their object.

The different ſects of Chriſtians were permitted to retain juſt ſo much influence over the Directory as enabled to preſcribe the moſt abſurd things to him; commands the moſt contradictory one to another were laid on him, and as it had been determined that he ſhould periſh, no effort was omitted to render his fall diſhonourable. Theſe efforts were aſſiſted by the conduct of a Miniſter who, appointed to take care of the temporal intereſts of Pius VI. was every moment ſacrificing them as the Directory required him.

In his ſituation, as Head of the Church, his Holineſs was more fortunate; he never ſuffered himſelf to be inſtructed as to his duties as Sovereign Pontiff, and it is owing to this circumſtance that his religious conduct is marked with firmneſs and reſolution, while his politics betray ſo much weakneſs. His hour was, however, come. Some anecdotes of the manner in which the ſentence of his tyrants was carried into execution, deſerve to be recorded. But firſt ſuffer me to obſerve, that of all people who have exiſted from the beginning of time, the French are unqueſtionably the moſt baſe, and the moſt cowardly. I do not intend, by this propoſition, to deny that in the field they are poſſeſſed of courage; but the man who, after having gained a victory, deſcends to the murder of women and children, can ſurely advance little pretenſion to the title of a brave man.

All Europe was indignant at that edict of the Pope, the laſt he ever iſſued, by which, when the French were at the gates of Rome, he commanded his ſubjects to welcome them, to open their houſes for their reception, and to treat them as friends; aſſuring his ſubjects that it was with friendly views that they were come, and enacting the penalty of death on thoſe who ſhould inſult them. All Europe exclaimed at this uncommon ſpectacle, of a Sovereign enforcing his ſubjects, by capital puniſhments, to reſpect the aſſaſſins who came to deſtroy him. But thoſe who thus exclaimed were not acquainted with the cauſes which produced this edict: they are ignorant of the perfidy which the French General Berthier, who has been ſo much extolled, employed to obtain admiſſion into Rome. This General was both avaricious and cowardly. Eagerly deſirous of becoming maſter of the treaſures of Rome, he could not but perceive, that it would be almoſt impoſſible for 15,000 French troops to make themſelves maſters of a city containing 166,417 ſouls, where the greater part of the people were armed, and where the French character was well known, from the cruel devaſtation which had already been made of Italy. He conceived it therefore more prudent to employ perfidy than force. He declared, and cauſed it to be notified to the Pope, that the Directory had expreſsly commanded him to abſtain from all pillage, and to ſuffer the government of the Pope to continue; and that the only object which he had in view was to apprehend the perſons guilty of the pretended murder of Duphot. In order, therefore, to carry his inſtructions into effect, and to prevent all bloodſhed, he required, firſt, that the Pope ſhould iſſue the edict above mentioned, of which he ſent a copy to Cardinal Doria; and ſecondly, that nothing ſhould be removed from the Muſeums, the Libraries, or the Galleries, becauſe the ſecurity of the articles contained in them was guaranteed by the *integrity* of the French, and by his promiſes. He added, that in caſe of refuſal, he would not anſwer for the conſequences, as he had then orders to obtain poſſeſſion of Rome, and the Eſtates of the Church, by force.

It was thus that Berthier gained admiſſion into Rome, and ſecured a rich harveſt of ſpoil. The Pope conſidered

sidered himself obliged to give credit to these promises; he undertook that the stipulations on his part should be faithfully observed; and so rigidly did he keep his word, that when a proposal was made to carry off the valuable articles of the *Museum Clementinum*, he opposed it, and thus secured the prey of the French banditti.

As soon as the troops had taken possession of all the gates of the Castle of St Angelo, Berthier threw off the mask: and this discovery of character was accompanied with these circumstances of cruelty which so particularly distinguish the conduct of all French Republicans. Caligula's instructions to his executioners were, to inflict the pains of death in such a manner as that the victim might be sensible of its approach. *Ita feri ut mori sentiant.* Berthier was a fit man to have executed the orders of this tyrant. It was deemed proper at Rome to set up the Tree of French Liberty. Berthier had caused those which had been planted immediately on his arrival to be pulled down, as fearing that it might endanger his success to avow too soon the intentions of the Directory. He chose, for the time of its being again planted, the moment in which the Pope, according to custom, was at the Sextine Chapel, celebrating his exaltation to the Papal Chair, and receiving the congratulations of the Cardinals. It was on the 15th of February 1798, while his Holiness was seated on his throne, that the Tree of Liberty was planted in the Capitol, and that the precept of Caligula might be attended to, a Calvinist, of the name of Haller, was sent to announce to the Pope, *surrounded by the whole Sacred College*, "that his reign was at an end."

The Sovereign Pontiff lifted up his eyes to Heaven, clasped his hands together, and resigned himself to his fate. As soon as the Pope had received this notice, his guards were dismissed, and their places supplied by a number of Frenchmen.

A short time afterwards the seals were fixed on the Museums and the Galleries; and whatever they contained was confiscated for the benefit of the *Great Nation*.

The *Great Nation*, then the French Republic I mean, was not contented with these thefts. The Pope had a small library which he had collected himself, and which had for a long time been his chief amusement. This library the French, notwithstanding their being in possession of that of the Vatican (the first in the world), seized. The Pope in vain protested, though with mildness, against this outrage. The books were sold to a bookseller in Rome for 12,000 crowns.

The French Commissaries entered his private cabinet, and forced him to assist them in their researches. They opened his bureau, his wardrobes, and drawers, they broke open his locks, and searched every where, but found nothing, except linen and clothes. At length an urn caught their eyes, and they immediately seized it.

"What does this contain?" said one of the Commissaries to the Pope.

"Snuff."—They opened it, and found it filled. The Commissary took a pinch of it, "It is very good," said he, "carry it home for me," added he, turning to his valet, as he gave it into his possession.

"What," said the Pope, "do you deprive me of my snuff?"—"Yes," said the Commissary, "it is very good, I shall keep it myself."

After such an instance, I know not what I can add to illustrate their conduct. Nothing can be more odious, excepting the proclamations which they issued, extolling their clemency, imitating in this Domitian, of whom Suetonius tells us, *quo contemptius abuteretur patientiâ hominum nunquam tristiorem sententiam sine præfatione clementiæ pronuntavit.*

The departure of the Pope was a meaſure reſolved on: it was known that it was his chief wiſh to die at the feet of the tomb of the Apoſtles. He had often expreſſed this wiſh, but the favour was denied him. On the 18th February, at one in the afternoon, while he was dinner, attended by a few ſervants, the Calviniſt Haller entered the room with his hat on, drew a chair and ſeated himſelf by the ſide of the Pope.

"I am come," ſaid he, "to receive your treaſures; you muſt ſurrender them to me immediately."

"I have already given them up," ſaid the Pope, "to procure the peace of Tolentino, and I have now nothing left."

"You have, however, two fine rings on your finger, which I muſt have."

The Pope pulled off one of them. "This," ſaid he, "you may have; the other muſt paſs to my ſucceſſor."

"It ſhall not paſs by G—," ſaid Haller, "you muſt give it me immediately, if you wiſh to prevent my uſing force."

The Pope ſurrendered it to him. It was the ring of the *Fiſherman*, an article of little value, and which was conſidered as ſuch, for on the following day it was returned to him.

When Haller had gotten poſſeſſion of theſe rings, he perceived a ſmall box on the table. He ſnatched it eagerly up. "Ah," ſaid he, "this contains your diamonds."

"Open it," ſaid the Pope.

The wretch opened it, and found it filled with ſweetmeats, ſuch as were commonly ſerved to the Pope at his deſert. He took it with him, however, and without having once pulled off his hat, aroſe and went away.

In the anti-chamber, he deſired one of the Prelates who attended his Holineſs, to go in and bid him prepare for his departure. "We want no more of him here, and at ſix o'clock to-morrow he muſt be on his journey."

The Prelate, alarmed, refuſed to obey. "Go," ſaid he, "and tell him yourſelf." Haller returned to the room, and ordered him to prepare himſelf.

"I am 81 years of age," ſaid the Pope, "and have, from the ſtate of my health, been in hourly expectation, during the laſt two months, of death. I am at preſent but in a convaleſcent ſtate; beſides, I cannot quit my people nor my duty; I beg I may be permitted to die here."

"You ſhall die elſewhere," ſaid Haller; "if you will not ſet off by fair means, you ſhall be compelled. Take your choice." Having ſaid this, he left him.

The Pope remained behind with his ſervant, and for the firſt time ſhewed himſelf violently affected with grief and terror: he went into his cloſet, and returned in a quarter of an hour ſerene and calm. "God wills it ſo," ſaid he, "let us prepare to meet what is deſtined for me." He then applied himſelf to the affairs of the Church during the forty-eight hours which he remained there before his departure.

The evening preceding his departure he ſpent in prayer. When he came down ſtairs to ſet off, he found at the foot of the ſtaircaſe two detachments of dragoons ſurrounding a coach, and two commiſſaries appointed to conduct him to Sienna.

Although this journey took place early in the morning, the wretch Haller kept haraſſing the Pope to expedite his departure. "Quick, quick," ſaid he, "make haſte." The unhappy old man, ſupported by ſome ſervants, with his eyes full of tears, could ſcarcely walk, yet was he purſued by Haller, who deſired the attendants "to make him walk faſter," till he got into the coach.

Thus was Pius the Sixth driven from his See. His guards had the inhumanity, as he was travelling, to point out to him the ſteeple of St Peter's. This act of cruelty gave a new

pang